Monstrous U. S. Crimes

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MONSTROUS U.S. CRIMES

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Seventeen years have elapsed since the U.S. imperialist aggressive army occupied South Korea. Since the very first day of their occupation of South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors, taking the place of the Japanese imperialists, have pursued a colonial policy designed to turn her into a military base. They have driven the South Korean people into an abyss of unparalleled misfortunes and non-rights.

Due to the aggressive policy pursued by the United States, South Korea has now gone bankrupt, politically and economically, beyond redemption. Social chaos is rampant.

While brilliant achievements are being made in socialist economic construction in the northern part of the country, the southern part is bogged down in a slough of bankruptcy and decay. While the people in North Korea are singing a pean to their happy, joyous life, their countrymen in South Korea, a hell on earth where starvation and non-rights prevail, are going through untold sufferings.

The disasters of the South Korean people do not end here.

Having split our country and obstructed her peaceful unification in every way, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have perpetrated, and are perpetrating, all conceivable crimes against the South Korean people—murder, violence, rape, destruction, plunder, robbery and what not.

Since the arrival in South Korea of the U.S. occupation army, much blood has been spilt, the blood of the innocent Koreans who have fallen victims to the aggressors, which has soaked the beautiful land of our fatherland. Not a day has passed without bringing horrors to the people where U.S. armymen set their bloodstained foot.

During the aggressive war they unleashed against the Korean people, the blood-thirsty U.S. wolves massacred tens of thousands of innocent people en masse everywhere. Today these wolves still remain unpunished and continue with their atrocities against the South Korean people.

They shoot Korean peasants gathering fire wood in the mountains. When called to account, they had the cheek to say that they mistook them for "pheasants." They shoot little boys playing in the field. And this time they produce "ducks" as pretext.

They choose peasants weeding the fields as their shooting targets, killing many of them.

At this very moment the innocent South Korean inhabitants are being stabbed, shot or lynched by the U.S. beasts, or run over by their vehicles.

A South Korean writer wrote in his article printed in a South Korean publication:

Korean painting "Pyongyang people attack and sink the U.S. pirate ship General Sherman"

"There is never a day when we feel secure."

It is clear to all that the root cause of all the misfortunes and hardships the South Korean people are suffering lies in the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive army. That is why the Korean people brand the U.S. imperialist aggressors as their mortal enemies. And that is why the Korean people condemn the crimes and bestial atrocities of the U.S. imperialists and hold high the torch of struggle for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressive army from South Korea.

HISTORY TELLS ITS OWN STORY

With its abundant natural resources and for its military-strategic importance, Korea became in the latter half of the 19th century an object of aggression by the Western powers including the United States.

In his book **Roosevelt and the Russo-Japanese War**, published in New York in 1925, American politician T. Dennett wrote: "For more than thirty years until the Spanish-American War (1898) the feeling

had prevailed among some Americans, especially naval authorities, that the United States ought to possess at least a naval base in the Far East. At times Korean ports had been discussed in this connection."

At last in 1866 the American plunderers stretched their evil hands to Korea. In July of that year the American armed vessel "General Sherman" illegally intruded up the river Taidong of our country.

In defiance of the repeated protests by the local authorities, the piratic American vessel sailed up the river as far as the neighbourhood of Pyongyang and committed all kinds of outrages. The pirates plundered the local folks of their property, violated women, killed and wounded people. On top of it, they robbed the Korean authorities for 1,000 bales of rice, plus huge quantities of gold, silver, ginseng, etc. Infuriated at the aggressive, outrageous acts of the intruders, the Korean army and people rose in a heroic struggle against the enemy and sent them to the bottom of the river Taidong.

Nevertheless, the U.S. aggressors did not give up their wild dream of aggression.

On the pretext of finding out the facts about the "case of General Sherman," they again dispatched the warship "Wachusett" in 1867 and the man-of-war "Shinandore" in 1868. Their real intention was to bully the Korean government into submission.

Particularly, the disinterment of a Prince's tomb in 1868 by Jenkins and his gang, who came to Korea on board the armed vessel "China" with the help of George Seaward, the U.S. Consul-General in Shanghai, was an infamous act of robbery and aggression, few examples of which can be found anywhere or at any time. The U.S. aggressors intruded into Duksan County, Choongchung Province, on board the pirate ship and started to exhume the tomb of Namyungoon, father of the then regent Daiwongoon. They not only wanted to loot the treasures there but also had a design to steal away the remains of Namyungoon, which they had hoped to use as a bargaining lever in securing an unequal treaty from Korea. But no sooner had they started exhuming the tomb than they were expulsed by the local inhabitants. As their dirty plan ended in failure, the robbers raided civilian houses, shot and injured people, and plundered them of their property, to vent their spleen upon them.

After repeated failure of their attempt at armed invasion, the U.S. aggressors undertook a larger-scale armed invasion of Korea.

In May 1871, Commander-in-Chief of U.S. Asiatic Fleet Rodgers and U.S. Minister to China Low organised an expeditionary fleet with five warships including "Colorado" as flag ship (with 85 guns and 1,230 marines). The Americans landed on the island of Kanghwa and occupied the main fortresses. After committing plunder, incendiarism, murder and other atrocities against the inhabitants of the island, they sailed up the Han River to attack Seoul. But this time, too, the American troops ran

up against the heroic resistance of the Korean army and people. They suffered a heavy loss, and took to flight in July 1871.

Later, in 1882, the U.S. robbers sent warships to the Korean waters to menace and cheat the backward, incompetent and corrupt feudal rulers of Korea into concluding a "Korea-U.S. Treaty of Amity and Trade." Inserting a passage describing the U.S. as "helper" in Article I of the treaty so as to disguise its true color, the United States succeeded in securing extraterritoriality and various other concessions. Many aggressive provisions such as the opening of ports for trade, unlimited opportunities for commercial activities of American merchants and their protection, the right of residence for U.S. citizens, lease of land and the right to build structures, the responsibility of the Korean government for protecting American vessels in Korean waters, and the exceptionally low customs duties on American goods.

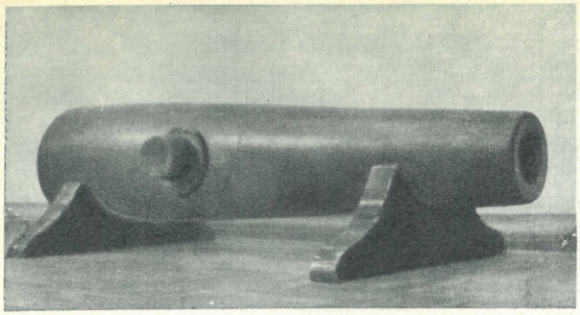
Following the conclusion of the "treaty," the U.S. plunderers seized the rights of exploiting the biggest mines of Korea at that time, including the Woonsan Gold Mine, the Holdong Mine in Sooan and the Kojindong Mine in Kapsan. They seized the right of laying the Seoul-Inchon railways and tramways in Seoul, as well as the right of installing and running telephone and water services in Seoul. They manhandled the Korean workers like slaves.

In later years, when the Japanese robbers began to penetrate into Korea, the U.S. imperialists handed Korea temporarily over to the Japanese in order to use them as a check to prevent the advance of the forces of Tsarist Russia. By doing this, the U.S. imperialists actively helped the Japanese imperialists in their policy of occupying Korea.

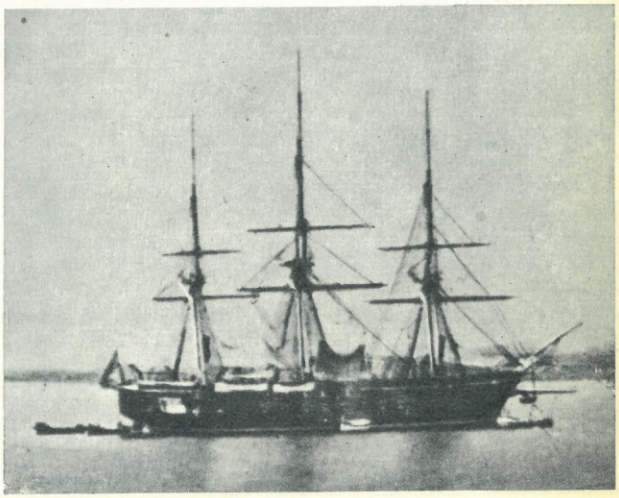
In June 1905, when Japan asked the U.S. government to act as an arbitrator between her and Russia, the belligerent parties in the Russo-Japan war, and submitted a draft peace treaty, the then U.S. President Roosevelt told his Secretary of War Taft that he sincerely approved the paragraph concerning Japan's right to domination of Korea stipulated in the draft Russo-Japanese peace treaty.

The deal between the two robbers, U.S. and Japanese imperialists on the Korean problem was conducted through secret negotiations between U.S. Secretary of War Taft and Japanese Prime Minister Katsura in July 1905. Under the secret agreement between them, the United States approved Japan's "right" to Korea, and Japan, on her part, assured them that she would respect U.S. domination over the Philippines. It was not for nothing that in November 1905, when the Japanese imperialists forced Korea to sign the "Eulsa Protectorate Treaty" which virtually reduced Korea to a colony of Japan, the U.S. government openly supported it.

Even during Japan's rule of Korea, too, the U.S. imperialists strove in every way to lay a foundation for the materialisation of their original plan for colonizing Korea. With the conclusion of the "Korea-U.S.

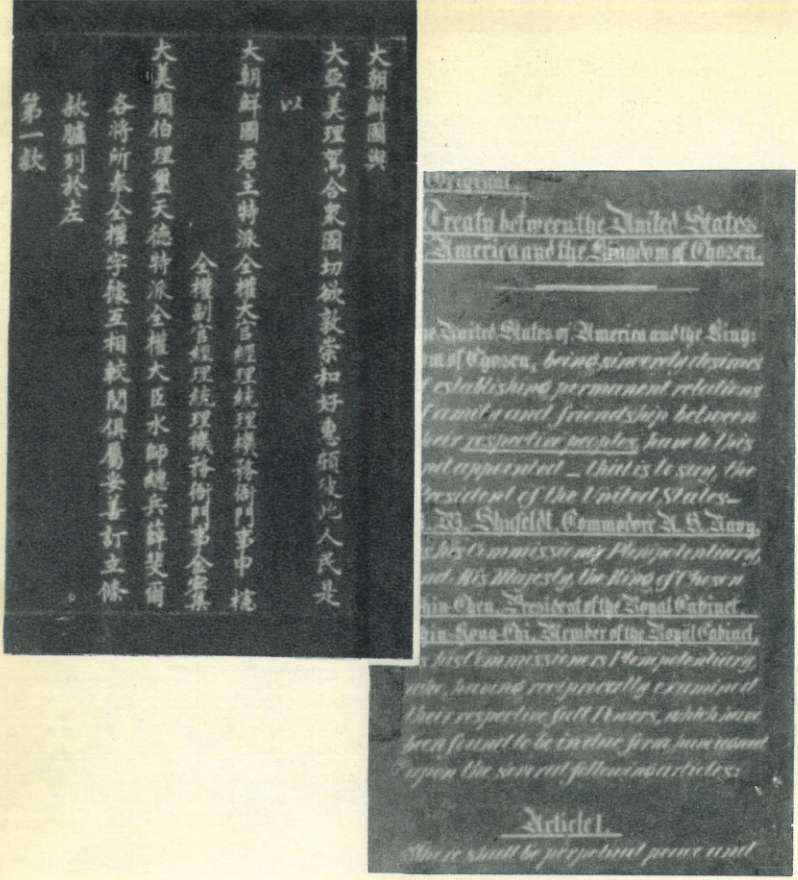


A cannon captured from the U.S. pirate ship "General Sherman" which sailed up the Taidong River in 1866 only to be sunk



U.S. battle-ship "Colorado" which invaded Kanghwa Island together with four other ships in May, 1871

U.S. marines who intruded into the area south of Choji-jin, Kanghwa Island, in April 1871



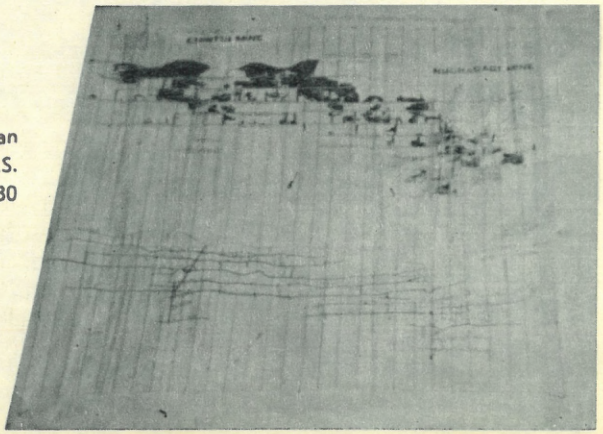
大朝鮮國與
大亞美理駕合衆國切欲敦崇和好惠福庶民是以
大朝鮮國君主特派全權大官經理統理衙門事申櫆
全權副官經理統理衙門事金宏集
大美國伯理璽天德特派全權大臣水師總兵薛斐爾
各將所奉全權字據互相較閱俱屬妥善訂立條
款臚列於左
第一款

Original.

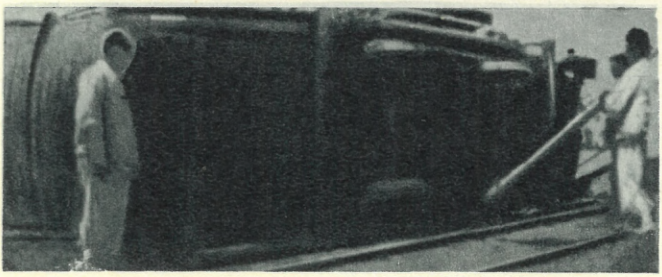
Treaty between the United States
America and the Kingdom of Chosen.

Article I.

Texts of the "Korea-U.S. Treaty of Amity and Trade" signed by the Korean and American government delegations in Chemoolpo under the pressure of U.S. aggressors on May 22, 1882



A blueprint of the Woonsan Gold Mine which the U.S. imperialists plundered for 30 years since 1896



In 1901 Seoul citizens rose up against the American enterprisers who had grabbed various concessions in Korea. They destroyed a tram car belonging to an American company

Treaty of Amity and Trade" they dispatched missionaries, doctors and teachers to Korea to carry out various espionage activities and inculcate American worship on the people under the cloak of "missionary work" and "charity." For this, they used churches, hospitals, schools, etc., as a guise.

The U.S. aggression in Korea and its barbarous acts against the Korean people which have deep historical roots, became more naked after Korea was liberated from the yoke of Japanese imperialism. It was after Korea's liberation that the aggressive nature and bestial character of U.S. imperialism revealed themselves in full, exposing it as the inveterate enemy of the Korean people.

invasion of the Philippines they dragged Roosevelt out of world politics and focused his attention on the new colossus of the Orient.

We have seen how the President's advisers had paved the way for a graceful retreat before the Japanese in Korea. Exactly when the President himself made up his mind to this course it is difficult to say, but it must have been quite early in the war. "We cannot possibly interfere for the Koreans against Japan," he wrote May, January 28, 1905. "They could not strike one blow in their own defense."[1] Six months later, almost to the day (July 29, 1905), Secretary of War Taft, ostensibly on a mission to the Philippines, negotiated in Tokyo a secret "agreed memorandum" with Prime Minister Katsura by which the United States approved Japan's "suzerainty over" Korea in return for a Japanese disavowal of any aggressive intentions toward the Philippines.[2] The memorandum planned and categorically approved by President Roosevelt,[3] though it bound only his administration and lacked the formality of a ratified treaty, was neither casual in execution nor ambiguous in intent. The sentiments it bestowed on Anglo-Japanese-American co-operation "for the maintenance of peace in the Far East" merely ornamented the material bargain it struck. Japan understood it as American assent to the protectorate over Korea, which speedily followed without protest from Washington.[4] Roosevelt accepted it as insurance against the Japanese conquest of the Philippines. To assert, as many have done, that the Taft-Katsura Agreement made the United States an "unsigned

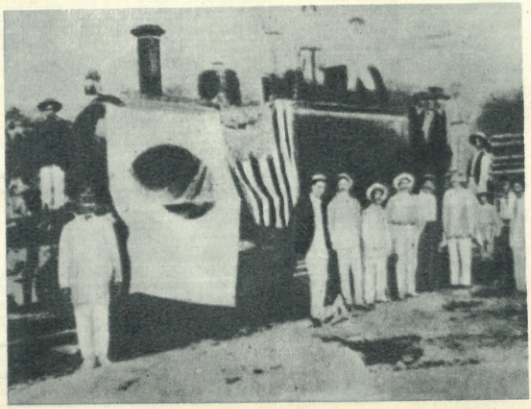
[1] Dennett, *Roosevelt*, 119.

[2] For text of the agreement see Dennett, *Roosevelt*, 112-114. Also copy in Knox papers, 1907 file. "Prime Minister quite anxious for interview," Taft added in a postscript. The whole transaction was done without the knowledge of Griscom. Taft to Root, July 29, 1905. Knox papers.

[3] He wired Taft on July 31: "Your conversation with Count Katsura absolutely correct in every respect. Wish you would state to Katsura that I confirm every word you have said." Pringle, *Roosevelt*, 384, Roosevelt papers.

[4] The protectorate was declared December 21, 1905, and Korea was formally annexed August 29, 1910.

On July 29, 1905 a secret agreement on Korea was concluded between Taft, U.S. Secretary of War and Katsura, Japanese Prime Minister. (from **The Far Eastern Policy of the United States** written by Griswold)



In May 1897 the railway concession between Seoul and Inchun was transferred to Japan by the U.S. imperialists who actively backed the Japanese invasion in Korea

THE RINGLEADER OF AGGRESSION

The U.S. imperialists who landed in South Korea in September 1945 after the defeat of Japanese imperialism stopped at nothing to realise their long-cherished wicked designs on Korea.

In his book **Japan Diary** an American, Mark Gaine, wrote as follows on the U.S. army in South Korea:

"We were not a liberation army. We rushed there in order to occupy the country, in order to see that the Koreans obey the conditions of surrender. From the first day of our landing, we have acted as the enemy of the Koreans."

Acting as the enemy of the Korean people, the U.S. imperialists took over the colonial ruling apparatus as it was from the Japanese imperialists and, reinforcing it with Yankee bestiality, set up a military, terrorist colonial ruling system so as to turn South Korea into their colony and military base for the aggression on the Asian continent.

The first thing the U.S. army did after its enforcement of military government in South Korea was to thwart the efforts of the Korean people to build a free, rich, powerful independent state. It suppressed and dissolved the people's committees, the popular power organs which the people themselves had established and which had the absolute support of the people. Instead, the U.S. imperialists organized their own colonial ruling apparatus.

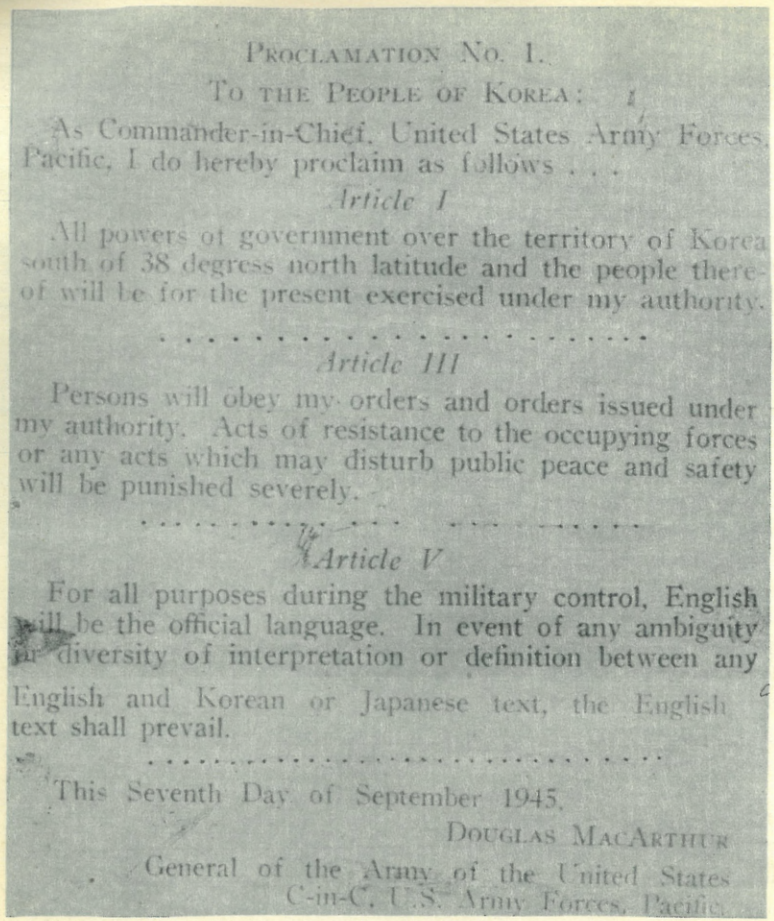
The laws which the Japanese imperialists had used to oppress the Korean people during their colonial rule were restored by the U.S. military government and many other draconic fascist laws were newly enacted.

Malicious fascist laws rigged up by the U.S. military government and the evil laws it took over from the Japanese imperialists numbered more than 500. Among them were U.S. Military Government Ordinances No. 55 and No. 72, which stipulated that a gathering of three or more Koreans was regarded as political activities and any activity of Koreans was punished unconditionally whenever it was not to the liking of the U.S. military government.

Democratic political parties and public organizations were subjected to ruthless suppression and terrorism, and their activities were strictly banned. And eleven press organs and publishing houses were raided and destroyed by fascists in the pay of the U.S. military government between September 1946 and August 1947 alone.

While ruthlessly trampling upon the South Korean people's freedom to conduct political activity and their democratic right after readjusting the colonial ruling apparatus, the U.S. military government got hold of the artery of the South Korean economy by issuing U.S. military government order No. 2.

The U.S. imperialists divided Korea into two parts, north and south, with the 38th parallel as the dividing line, and built in different



PROCLAMATION No. 1.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KOREA:

As Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, I do hereby proclaim as follows . . .

Article I

All powers of government over the territory of Korea south of 38 degress north latitude and the people thereof will be for the present exercised under my authority.

. . . . . .

Article III

Persons will obey my orders and orders issued under my authority. Acts of resistance to the occupying forces or any acts which may disturb public peace and safety will be punished severely.

. . . . . .

Article V

For all purposes during the military control, English will be the official language. In event of any ambiguity or diversity of interpretation or definition between any English and Korean or Japanese text, the English text shall prevail.

. . . . . .

This Seventh Day of September 1945.

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

General of the Army of the United States

C-in-C, U.S. Army Forces, Pacific

Simultaneously with the U.S. army's landing in South Korea in September 1945, "Proclamation No. 1" was issued in the name of MacArthur, Commander of U.S. Army Forces, Pacific. The proclamation announced the setting up of military government in South Korea

parts of South Korea air and naval bases. They constructed permanent positions in the area of the Rimjin River and started training the puppet army already in November 1945.

All these actions, entirely contrary to the international obligations the United States assumed, the obligations to disarm the Japanese army in the area south of the 38th parallel, clearly showed that the United States had an aggressive design on Korea from the outset.

The U.S. imperialists intentionally wrecked the work of the Joint Soviet-U.S. Commission, which had met to discuss the question of setting up a united democratic government in Korea according to the decision of the Moscow Conference held in December 1945 of the U.S.S.R., U.S.A. and British Foreign Ministers.

On May 10, 1948 they conducted separate "elections" in South Korea at the point of bayonet according to the plan drawn up in advance and thus rigged up the Syngman Rhee puppet government.

But, to all intents and purposes, the Syngman Rhee puppet regime was nothing but a continuation of the U.S. military government, it was no more than a tool of the U.S. colonial policy.

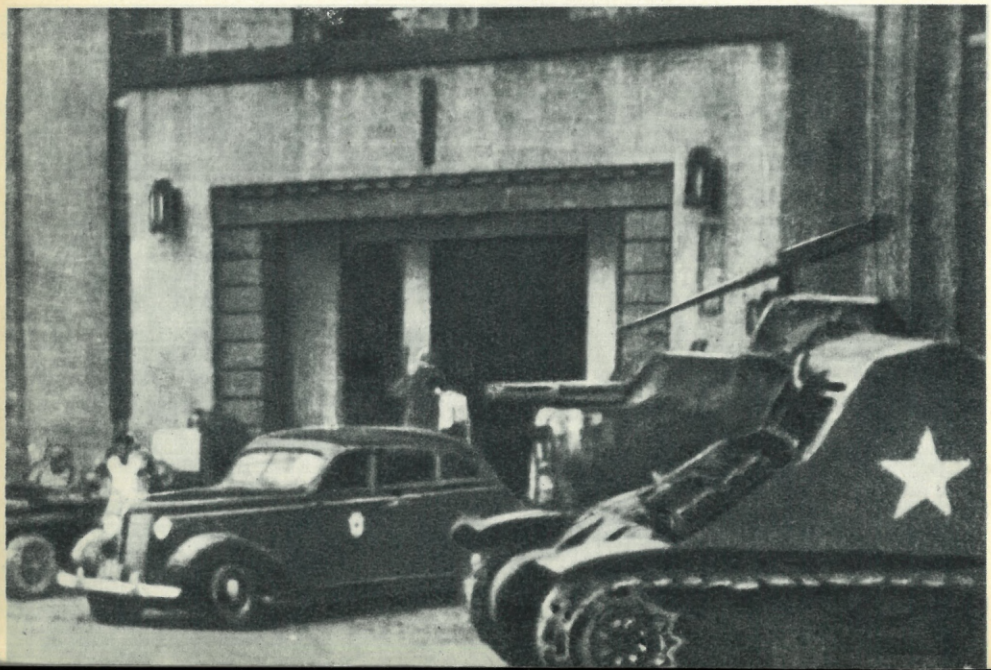
In order to reinforce the colonial ruling machine and prepare for aggression on North Korea, the U.S. imperialists did everything—persecuting the patriotic, democratic forces in South Korea and checking the advance of the people for the peaceful unification of the country.

The U.S. butchers massacred more than 70,000 people on Cheju Island, or a quarter of the total population, between April 1948 and the end of 1950. When the South Korean armymen revolted in Ryusoo and Soonchun in October 1948 in opposition to the punitive operations against the Cheju islanders, the U.S. aggressive army burned down some 5,000 houses and killed more than 6,000 innocent people. Even aircraft and tanks were employed in this dirty business.

The Seoul People's Committee office destroyed by reactionary terrorists in the employ of the U.S. imperialist aggressors

U.S. army forces and their stooges massacred patriots and gibbeted their heads to intimidate the people

U.S. tanks standing by to go into action at any moment to retaliate on the people who boycotted the May 10 (1948) separate elections in South Korea. The picture was taken in Taegu



S71ST COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT
TAEJON DISTRICT OFFICE
APO 235

File No.
27 January 1949

SUBJECT: Execution of Military Prisoners, Taejon(1040-1490).

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION

On 271000 January 1949, execution of Military prisoners was to be held just outside Camp Taejon. Upon arrival at the scene a lack of preparation was noticed. At approximately 1030 20 prisoners were blindfolded and led to the post and tied. No Medical Officer was on the scene and only ten riflemen to fire on the twenty prisoners. The Advisor to the 2nd Korean Army Brigade immediately stopped the executions and advised to have a Medical Officer present and to either get ten more riflemen or execute ten prisoners at a time. Ten of the prisoners were untied and led to the rear of the firing point. A medical Officer and ten riflemen were summoned. At approximately 1130 final preparation was completed and the executions were started. B-2

The ten prisoners were then retied to the post and the riflemen were assigned a post to fire upon. Each fired the alotted rounds into the prisoners assigned. One clip of M-1 was used in each volley. Then the Kun Ki Dai officer, in charge of the executions, went down the line and fire from one to three rounds in the bodies that showed signs of life. In some instances he had to fire on them the second time, making three time in all. After each group was pronounced dead by the Medical Officer, who merely went part of the way down the line and pointed to the dead and the live, the bodies were carried from the posts to the pit to the side of the execution scene. Firing was heard in the pit, evidently on those that still showed signs of life. B-2

Foursgroups were executed, the first group totaled 20, the second 18, the third 18 and the fourth 13. Totaling 69 in all. After the first group was executed at approximately 1130 the rest of the executions followed in order and at 1215 all were executed. B-2

The U.S. army slaughtered soldiers of 14th regiment of the South Korean puppet army who revolted in Ryusoo. This is one of the scenes

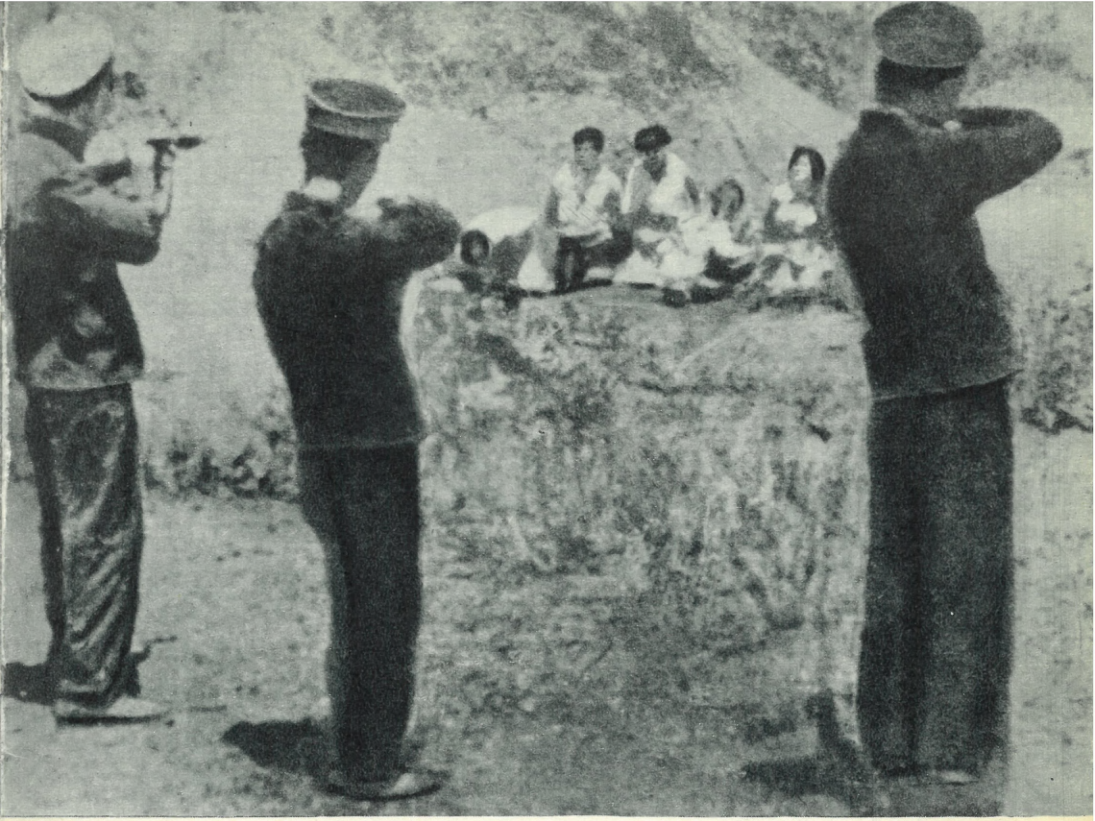
The report of the U.S. 971st C.I.C. detachment in the Taejon district on this killing

69 patriotic soldiers were shot

The number of innocent people slaughtered by the U.S. murderers between 1946 and 1949 was 150.000.

The U.S. imperialists who had been bent on war preparations while pursuing the policy of colonial enslavement and militarisation in South Korea, at last unleashed an aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950.

Another scene of shooting patriotic soldiers



Barbarous massacre of the people in Chejoo Island were conducted under the direct command of Robert, head of the U.S. military advisory group. Over 70,000, or one-fourth of the population of the island, were murdered in this way

The documents found in the secret archives of the Syngman Rhee government at the time of the liberation of Seoul prove how John Foster Dulles, the then special advisor to the U.S. Department of State, engineered a war plot in South Korea.

After inspecting the areas along the 38th parallel on June 18, 1950, Dulles blustered that "the communists would eventually lose their domination over North Korea." (Seoul, June 19, 1950, UP.) Dulles also instructed Syngman Rhee and Rhee's "Defence Minister" Shin Sung Mo as follows: "Start attack on the North accompanied by a counter-propaganda that the North invaded the South first... If you can hold out for two weeks, everything will go smoothly; during this period the United States, by accusing the North of attacking South Korea, will get the United Nations to take action in whose name land, naval and

South Korean people rose up in demand of the freedom of speech, the press, association, assembly, and demonstration

In its attempt to outlaw the Communist Party in South Korea the U.S. military government framed up the "Jungpansa counterfeit bank notes case." Photo: Seoul citizens surrounded the court and demanded an end to the farce of "trial"

South Korean people demonstrate demanding the enforcement of democratic reforms as in North Korea

air forces will be mobilised." (From the testimony of Kim Hyo Suk, the former Home Minister of the Syngman Rhee puppet government.)

And in the letter he sent to Syngman Rhee on June 20, 1950, upon his leaving South Korea, Dulles laid stress on the role Syngman Rhee should play:

"I attach great importance to the decisive role which your country can play in the great drama that is about to unfold." (From a document found in the secret archives of the president's office of the Syngman Rhee regime when Seoul was liberated.)

After returning to Japan from Korea, Dulles had a talk with MacArthur on June 22, 1950, and declared that the United States would take "positive action to preserve peace in the Far East." **(New York Times,** June 22, 1950.)

I. F. Stone, an American, wrote in his book **Hidden History of the Korean War** about what Dulles meant by the "positive action."

"... That was on June 22. The 'positive action' that followed was the outbreak of war in Korea on June 25 and the commitment of the American Government to large-scale intervention against communism in the Pacific area on June 27."

In his book **The Riddle of MacArthur,** John Gunther, an American, said that on June 25, 1950 when he was on an outing in Japan with officers of the MacArthur Headquarters, one of them was unexpectedly called to the telephone. He came back and whispered, "Big news. The South Korean troops have attacked North Korea!"

Dulles inspects the areas along the 38th parallel

American Embassy,
Seoul, Korea.

June 20, 1950

My dear Colonel Limb:

I have so much for which to thank you that it is difficult, and indeed impossible, to do so adequately.

The dinner which you gave in our honor last night was something I shall always remember. The setting was really glorious, the company distinguished, the entertainment most interesting to us, and last, but not least, the food was delicious.

Your address at the Seoul National University on the occasion of my reception of an honorary degree was an eloquent tribute, which I shall long cherish and pass on to my children and grandchildren.

You may be sure that my faith in the future of Korea is strengthened by my visit here, and I hope that our two countries can continue along the way of mutual support.

The antique celadon vase and bowl will grace Mrs. Dulles' living room in New York and always keep fresh the memory of our visit with you.

Above all, I appreciated the opportunity of discussing with you and with President Rhee some of the hard problems that we face, problems that will require courageous and bold decisions.

I am,

Sincerely yours,

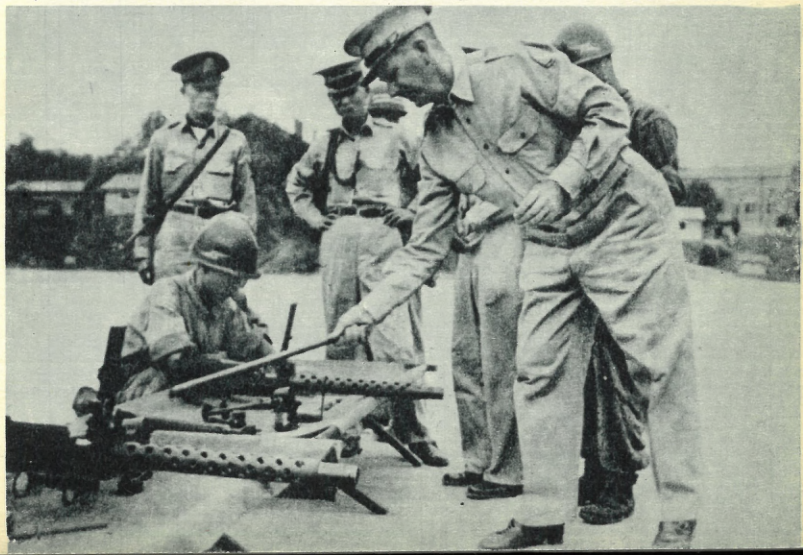
John Foster Dulles

His Excellency Colonel Ben C. Limb,
Seoul,
Korea.

The letter addressed to Lim Byung Chik, puppet minister of foreign affairs, by Dulles on June 20, 1950. On that day Dulles left South Korea after giving orders to invade North Korea

The U.S. occupation army in South Korea set up a puppet army.

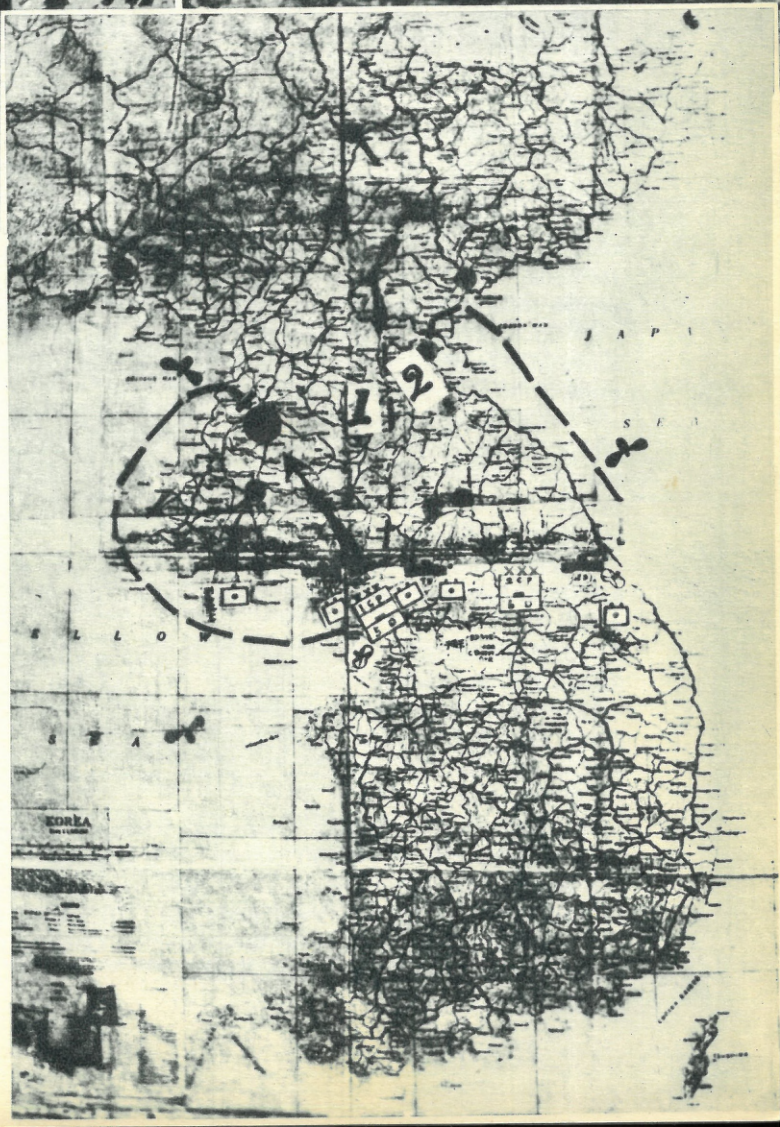
The picture shows a U.S. officer training puppet soldiers



The people were forcibly mobilized to build fortifications along the 38th parallel in preparation for a war

Concentration of the puppet army on the 38th parallel just before the outbreak of war

On June 25, 1950 the U.S. imperialists unleashed the aggressive war in Korea. The puppet army started a surprise attack and advanced across the 38th parallel on the instructions of the U.S. imperialists



A strategic map prepared by the U.S. army for the aggressive war against North Korea

DIABOLICAL GENOCIDE

The U.S. imperialists had the Syngman Rhee puppet army launch an armed invasion against North Korea all along the 38th parallel at early dawn on June 25, 1950. Thus they unleashed the war in Korea. In accordance with their premeditated plan, they mobilised, under the flag of the United Nations, their ground, naval and air forces as well as armies of their satteliite countries for the Korean war. But the heroic Korean People's Army went over to counter-offensive after beating back their surprise attack.

The Korean People's Army liberated over 90 per cent of the total area of South Korea in only one and a half months, dealing staggering blows to the enemy. The U.S. army sustained ignominious defeats not only militarily but also politically and morally. But it tried desperately to recover its lost "prestige," the prestige of a "paper tiger," in the eyes of the world public. The enemy mobilised all its Pacific land, naval, and air forces and even a part of its Mediterranean fleet; under cover of nearly 1,000 aircraft an army 50,000 strong was brought to Korea on board 300 warships to make a forced landing on Inchon. While carrying out the large-scale general offensive, they employed all means and ways such as massacre of inhabitants by most brutal methods, indiscriminate bombing, use of germ weapons in order to achieve their aggressive aims and exterminate the Korean nation.

The handbooks and handbills issued by the U.S. army command found on the U.S. mercenaries who were captured by our side urged them to be merciless towards Koreans.

In a written directive to the "U.N. soldiers" from the U.S. Eighth Army Commander read in part: "Kill every one! Don't let your hands tremble even when those who appear before you are children or old people. You will be serving your country as American citizens by killing as many Koreans as possible."

Such was the U.S. policy of wiping out the Korean nation. This diabolical genocidal plan was carried out by the U.S. imperialist bloodsuckers.

During slightly over one month of their occupation of North Korea the U.S. cut-throats slaughtered over 15,000 in Pyongyang, over 16,200 in South Pyongan Province and over 100,000 in Hwanghai Province. Even remote mountainous areas were no exception. In this way, hundreds of thousands of innocent people were butchered.

In Shinchun County of Hwanghai Province alone, the enemy massacred more than 35,300 people, or a quarter of the county's total population, between October 17, 1950 and December 7 of the same year. Among the victims were more than 16,000 children, old people and women. In the village of Woonbong-ri, Onchun Sub-county Shin-

chun County, 580 inhabitants out of the total population of 878, were killed: of them more than 10 were children under five, over 150 between six and fifteen, and over 80 persons were above fifty. In Mangoong-ri of Koongheung Sub-county 87 per cent of the total population were butchered.

The Shinchun massacre was committed under the direct command of Harrison, commanding officer of the U.S. army unit stationed in this region.

Having occupied the Shinchun area of Hwanghai Province on October 17, 1950, the aggressive U.S. imperialist army, as it did everywhere, whipped up national traitors from among the local population and organised what they called police corps, armed corps, security corps, chaplain corps and other reactionary organisations, which they used as their cat's paws.

On October 18, Harrison ordered his men and puppet armymen under his command as well as the local cut-throats' organisations to line up, and then intimidated them by saying: "My orders are the law in Shinchun County and he whoever violates it will be shot."

That day a mass slaughter was conducted in a hollow in front of the building of the Shinchun county committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. Some 900 people including 300 children, women and babies were slaughtered. Among the women were expectant mothers. Brandishing bayonets, U.S. beasts in uniforms stripped the innocent people and drove them into the hollow. Then, they poured gasoline and set fire to the victims. Those who attempted to escape the death pit were shot then and there. Harrison photographed the horrible scene and did not leave the place until he had confirmed the death of the victims.

On October 19, another group of 320 people were put to death, and on October 20, yet another group consisting of over 520 people including many women and children were butchered in the air-raid shelter of the Shinchun County Militia Station. The U.S. soldiers, according to the orders of Harrison, sealed up the entrance of the shelter with pine boards and earth, and ignited the blasting fuze of dynamite which had been laid inside beforehand. When the dynamite went off, all the people in the shelter were killed. Looking at the scene, Harrison said "O.K." and took a photograph, his face beaming with satisfaction.

Such massacres of inhabitants went on without end.

On October 21, 1950, five U.S. army trucks brought capacity loads of people and dumped them into the Namboo reservoir. The number of people massacred in this way at the reservoirs in Ryongmoon and Namboo sub-counties and of those who were murdered in trenches on mountains by the end of November reached 2,093.

Towards the end of October 1950, the U.S. beasts killed the mothers they had arrested at the village of Kyungji-ri, Shinchun sub-

Over 520 people were massacred in an air-raid shelter of the militia station in Shinchun. The slogan "Long Live the Workers' Party of Korea!" written by the detained patriots, remains fresh even now

county of Shinchun County, and then buried 29 children of those mothers alive in the trenches on the hill back of the village. When the bodies of those children were dug up later, one could see how cruel the U.S. brutes were and what agony the poor children had undergone before death. One could visualise the scene more than vividly: the children kept crying. But the U.S. beasts heartlessly dumped dirt into the trenches. The children's mouth was filled with dirt and they were suffocated. In agony they were tearing their hair when they died.

In mid-November 1950, another mass slaughter of about 500 women and children was carried out.

This is the story of the case.

At that time, a people's partisan detachment was operating there with Mt. Koowol in the Shinchun area as its base. The partisans dealt heavier blows at the U.S. imperialist occupationers every day. The

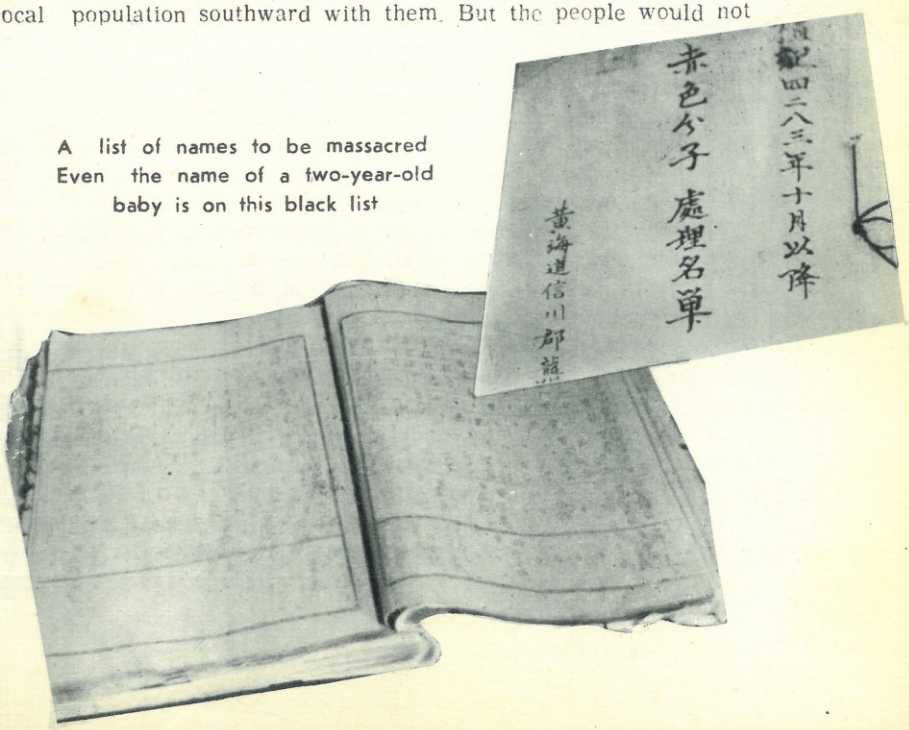
enemy repeatedly conducted punitive operations, only to suffer a severe loss everytime.

A U.S. officer that led a punitive unit under the instruction of Harrison, ordered his men to arrest all the inhabitants of the village at the foot of Mt. Kcowol by way of reprisal for what they had suffered in the punitive operations. On their way back to Shinchun, the American officer ordered to kill all the arrested villagers whom they were taking with them. The U.S. murderers cold-bloodedly sent lead into the innocent people with machine-guns, killing all of them on the spot.

The holocaust carried out by the U.S. imperialists in Wonam-ri, Shinchun County, knows no parallel in the annals of human history in its brutality and with regard to the diabolical methods they employed. This massacre took place just before the U.S. imperialist aggressors fled southward in face of the counter-offensive of the Korean People's Army.

On December 3, 1950, a meeting was held in the police chief's office. At the meeting, Harrison gave the order to kill all communists to the last one before the U.S. troops took to flight. He instructed his subordinates and local cut-throats to tell the people that an atomic bomb would be dropped in Shinchun after the Americans were gone, and to take all the inhabitants southward with them. (From the deposition of the accused Hu Pil Soon at the trial who was guilty of killing people during the Shinchun massacre.)

U.S. officers and their placemen did every thing to cheat and take the local population southward with them. But the people would not



A list of names to be massacred
Even the name of a two-year-old
baby is on this black list

follow them despite the threat of atomic-bomb. Infuriated, the American aggressors arrested every one, women, children and the aged.

In Wonam-ri of Shinchun County, there stood two warehouses, and the enemy herded the arrested people, some 910 including women and children, into those warehouses. The warehouses were about 100 square metres wide each. They were packed so tight with people that there was no room for them to budge even an inch. Everyday the U.S. beasts slaughtered the detained people and, for several days, the remaining 500 people were not given even a drop of water. Only heart-rending cries of the hungry babies and children could be heard from the warehouses.

"You, beasts!" suddenly a woman cried out, "Are you trying to kill us by thirst. Bring water!" Now, everyone joined her in expressing hatred against the enemy.

After a while, a Yankee soldier appeared with a bucket, which contained dung. Enraged mothers snatched the bucket from him and threw it into his face.

On the following morning, December 7, the doors were kicked open and the enemies came in with rifles on their shoulders.

Harrison, looking at the mothers detained together with their children, roared like a wild-beast: "These Korean women are so happy, holding their babies to their bosom.

"Hey, tear away the children from their mothers at once."

The U.S. beasts jumped at the mothers to tear away the babies. The children cried and the mothers, on their part, offered a tough resistance, holding the babies in their arms.

The beasts threw back into the warehouses those children who came out the doors crying after their mothers who were being taken away. Then, the U.S. brutes held back with bayonets the mothers, who were trying to reach their children. Thus, mothers and children were separated, and locked up in different ware-houses.

Kim Myung Ja (now a student of Kim Il Sung University) was a nine-year-old girl then. She, who had a narrow escape from this warehouse of death, has this to say about the awful scene at the time:

"The mothers kept calling the names of their little ones and the children pitifully crying for their mothers. The crying babies crawled about on the concrete floor their bleeding knees staining the floor red with blood."

The enemy threw straw and poured gasoline over the heads of the mothers. Then, they set fire to them. In a moment the fire wrapped the warehouse. The enemy threw handgrenades into the burning warehouse.

Over one hundred grenades were exploded. The same barbarity took place in the warehouse where the children were locked in. Kim

Mung Ja lay down in a corner of the warehouse covering herself with a quilt. She breathed fresh air through a crack in the wall. Thus, she witnessed what was going on inside the death house. As grenades exploded, limbs of children flew in all directions. In a moment the place was turned into a shambles, strewn with the dead bodies of children. The clothing of some of the children caught on fire. Unable to endure the heat, they rolled about helplessly and writhing in agony until at last they were burnt to death.

This is how the mothers and children were slaughtered by the most cruel method ever conceived. They died cursing the heinous U.S. imperialist beasts with unquenchable resentment.

The enemy, however, was not yet satisfied with what they had done. They continued with their bestial atrocities.

Even yet, the bodies of inhabitants massacred by the U.S. army are being discovered in different places. This shows how extensively the mass slaughter of innocent people was carried out in many localities of North Korea by U.S. brutes.

In May 1958, over 800 bodies of the people killed by the U.S. beasts during the war time were discovered in the pits of the Rakyun Mine.

In a 40-metres deep pit of the Eunyool Mine, too, numerous corpses were found. In spring, 1961, hundreds of bodies were unearthed at the construction site of the Pyongyang General Printing Plant on two occasions.

The enemy slaughtered not only local inhabitants, but ruthlessly massacred refugees. In September and October of 1950 when the U.S. imperialist aggressive army invaded the northern part of the country, they butchered a great number of refugees. And in November and December 1950 when the U.S. imperialist aggressive army fled from North Korea they murdered people en masse.

When retreating, the enemy drove the people southward, threatening them with atomic bombs and bayonets. But these people were deliberately killed on the road by the thousands by the U.S. beasts. In Pyongyang the U.S. air pirates bombed and machine-gunned the people who, cheated by the enemy's atomic-bomb threat, were crossing the Taidong River. On December 3 and 4, 1950 alone, about 4,000 people were killed in this way in Pyongyang.

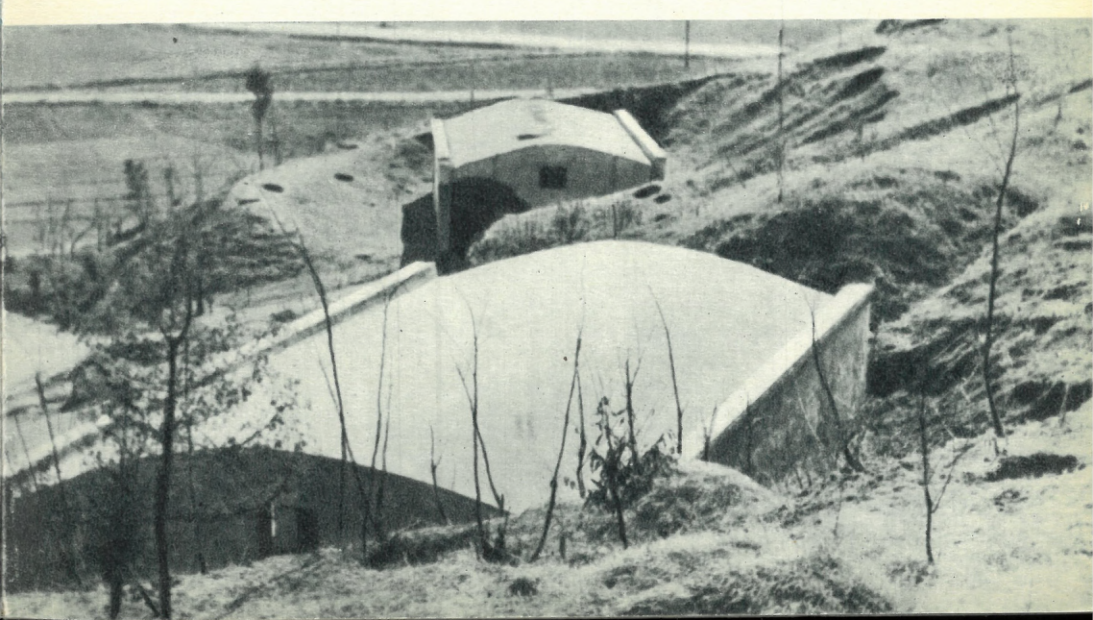
Besides mass slaughter, the aggressive U.S. imperialist army used torture, violence, murder against peaceable inhabitants, the cruelty of the methods having no parallel in history. The enemy buried people alive, hung them or burned them to death. The U.S. ghouls skinned people alive and ripped open their abdomen. Moreover, the enemy made

The bodies of the mothers who were massacred in Shin chun

The remains of the children

Kim Myung Ja who had a narrow escape from the death house is now a student of Kim Il Sung University

400 mothers and 102 children were slaughtered in these warehouses



no scruple of killing women after all the abominable insults and outrages they committed against them.

Thus, every conceivable method which has no equal for cruelty was employed by the U.S. beasts. To name a few examples:

In Wolsan-ri in Chori sub-county, Shinchun county, the U.S. ghouls arrested a peasant Pak Do Se for the reason that he had been a model peasant. After running a wire through his nose, ears and hands, the U.S. devils nailed on his forehead the letter of commendation Pak Do Se had received for his good work before, and tortured him to death.

His daughter-in-law protested and tried to stop the enemy from torturing Pak Do Se. The U.S. beasts, seized her by the hair, stripped her naked and beat her black and blue. Then the beasts bound her to a chestnut tree on a mountain slope nearby, poured gasoline on her and set fire to her.

Not content with this, the butchers shot her children on the spot.

On October 18, 1950 the human butchers killed the school master of the Woljung Primary School in Chori sub-county, Shinchun County, by sawing him two, from the skull down through the abdomen.

In October 1950, in Kaechun, South Pyongan Province, U.S. mercenaries dragged out a mother from her house for no reason. Her daughter (7 years old) and a son (2 years old) hung on tightly to their mother's skirt. The enemy strangled the little girl and struck the boy dead with the rifle butt right before the eyes of the mother.

All the atrocities of the U.S. barbarians, however, could not daunt our patriots, who put up resistance to the U.S. barbarians to the last. They were firmly determined to fight until the beautiful land of our fatherland was rid of the U.S. beasts; they were firmly convinced of the final victory of the Korean people.

Poet Kang Seung Han was among those patriots. He was victimised by U.S. beasts on October 17, 1950. Here are the lines of a verse he recited at the moment he was buried alive.

* * *

We depart this life,
Without finishing the verse we have started to write.
Dear comrades, dear young people, though,
We believe you will finish the verse.
The day when the enemies will be annihilated to the last one,
And when a paradise built in this land, full of flowers,
We shall rise from our graves.
Shall rise again in youthful freshness to sing that song.

* * *

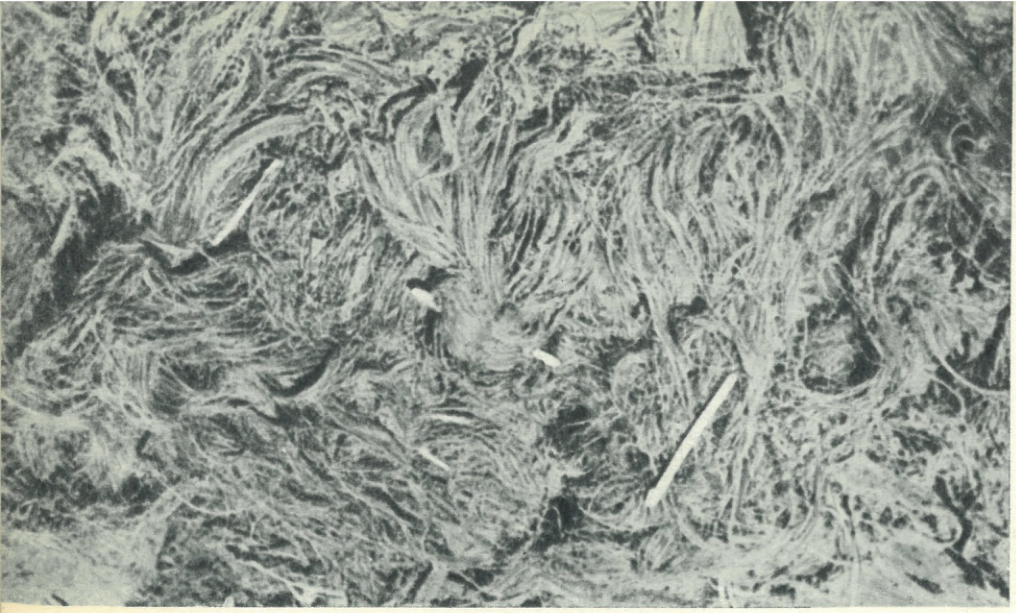
All of the massacres committed by the U.S. beasts had a common feature though they have been committed in different places and in

different circumstances. From this a conclusion can be drawn that they were not separate criminal acts of individual U.S. soldiers; they have been premeditated and were systematically carried out under orders and instructions. This can be explained only from the beast-like nature of U.S. aggressors. Many U.S. soldiers testified to this.

A pocket-book belonging to an Edward Rich, officer of the U.S. Army 3rd Infantry Division, found at the front, had the following passages: "On Christmas eve, our company put 18 Korean Reds to death. The division commander promised us commendation. The wild, dreadful shrieks of the yellow barbarians writhing in flames nearly toppled the dugout. They were kicking and struggling like fishes in a hot frying pan. But I felt good, as I was carrying out the orders dutifully".

In May 1951 an investigation group of the Women's International Democratic Federation visited Korea. Their report stated what they had witnessed in Korea indicated that the U.S. imperialists acted deliberately and systematically to destroy Korea completely. The report said that the fact-finders had seen the graves in Anak and Shinchun Counties, Hwanghai Province and other places, in which innocent people were buried ...All this reminded people of the concentration camps of Oswiecim, Majdanek, etc., the Hitlerites had built in Europe. In these notorious camps people were slaughtered by gas. But the barba-

A girl buried alive with a baby on her back

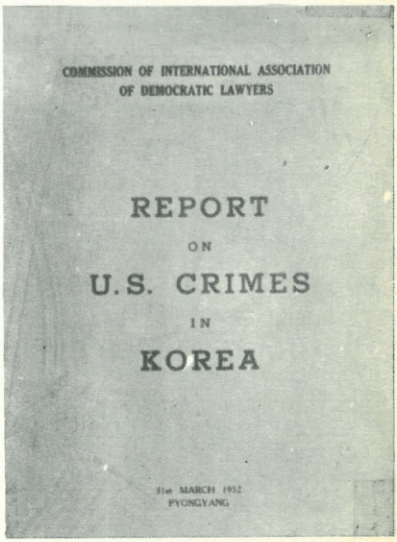


Dishevelled hair of the women buried alive

rities that the U.S. imperialists have committed in Korea surpass those perpetrated by the Hitlerites in their cruelty.

There could be noted, the report went on, a difference between the methods of killing people used by the Hitlerites and the U.S. butchers. The Hitlerites slaughtered people in jail by gas, but the U.S. butchers dug trench and buried people alive, such as one can see with his own eyes in Anak and Shinchun, Hwanghai Province.

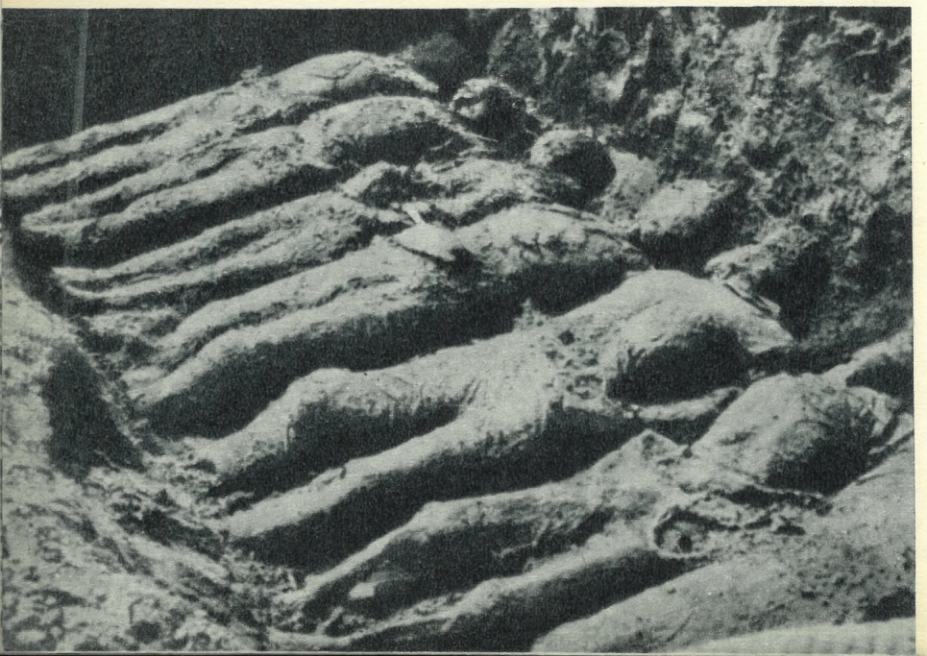
Rubber footwear the victims had on and the wires with which they were tied



Members of the Commission of International Association of Democratic Lawyers in Shinchun to investigate the mass slaughter and the front cover of its report

Some of the bodies discovered in a pit of the Rakyun Mine

Some of the victims exhumed in Eunyool



The body of a victim in a pit of the Rakyun Mine

The corpses dug out from the Eunyool Mine

U.S. air pirates indiscriminately bombed residential quarters of the open cities

INDISCRIMINATE BOMBING

The indiscriminate bombing of the peaceful residential sections of cities and villages by the U.S. imperialist aggressors was aimed at destroying Korea completely.

They bombed without discrimination cities and villages that could not possibly have been military objectives as recognized by international law, non-military hospitals with a clear red-cross mark, schools and churches readily recognisable.

Openly declaring in August 1952 that 78 cities in the northern part would be wiped off the map, U.N. Commander Mark Clark further stepped up the indiscriminate "destroy-all" bombing.

In one year of 1952 alone, the U.S. airplanes dropped more than 200,000 bombs, big and medium, over 400,000 rocket shells and 15 million napalm bombs on our peaceful towns and villages while firing 500 million rounds of ammunition.

Referring to the atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist troops, the American magazine **New Statesmen and Nation** of February 2.

1952, wrote under the caption "Military Lesson of the Korean War," that the American Army has got practically nothing to show but ruins and thousands of civilians killed, while the troops of the enemy remain alive in the mountains—in other words, there have been little gains except the destruction of lives and properties of civilians." (Retranslated from Korean.)

I. F. Stone wrote in his **War as Politics:**

"Ground troops in retreat left ghost towns in their wake, while terror rained down upon the land from the skies. As

This picture will give you an idea of the havoc wrought by the U.S. imperialists on Pyongyang during the war

early as September 1950, Far East Air Force Command announced that the first stage of its bombing program, aimed at industrial installations, was complete, and that there was now a paucity of industrial targets for bombers. One of the problems which began to trouble the Air Force in Korea, judging by the communique, was that there was nothing left to destroy."

From the early days of the war the American air pirates who knew the ropes of indiscriminate bombing became more and more vicious in their bombing as days went by. Even on the day of conclusion of the Armistice Agreement, they kept bombing up to 30 minutes before the truce came into effect. Hamlets in remote mountain areas were razed to the ground.

In the course of the three years of war, they dropped over 428,700 bombs and napalm bombs on Pyongyang city alone, or one bomb for every person in the city on an average. Pyongyang was completely reduced to ashes.

In Anjoo, a small town in South Pyongan Province, 2,172 dwelling houses out of a total of 2,708 which existed before the war, were destroyed, and two hospitals, a catholic church, and many schools were destroyed by the enemy's bombing.

The American air pirates' bombing reduced almost all the schools, hospitals, theatres, holiday homes, clubs and other cultural establishments in the northern part of the country to ashes already in the early part of 1951.

This notwithstanding, the American aircraft continued bombing those cultural facilities that had barely escaped destruction.

The valuable cultural relics of Korea were also subjected to their wanton destruction and looting.

On May 6, 1951 the American aircraft dropped napalm and incendiary bombs on Keumgang Mountain where many of our country's most ancient temples were located. As a result, Jangan Temples were burnt. In another air-raid, the Shingge, Paikwoon and Yoojum Temples were destroyed or burnt. In June 1951, the Sukwang Temple, a huge edifice built in the 15th century, was levelled to ground.

Thus, the U.S. imperialist air force destroyed or burnt down over 8,700 factories and enterprises, 600,000 dwelling houses, more than 5,000 schools, over 1,000 hospitals and clinics, over 260 theatres and cinema-houses and thousands of cultural and welfare facilities in the northern part of the country alone. Moreover, they played havoc with 370,000 jungbo of paddy and non-paddy fields, and the sown area dwindled by 90,000 jungbo.

In its report, a fact-finding team of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers which visited Korea, wrote that they witnessed innumerable evidences of indiscriminate bombing of such objects as

This is how the Kangsun Steel Plant looked like when the war ended

could never possibly, under any circumstances, be taken for military targets as stipulated in international law. It was more than clear for one to see that the airmen had not made any distinction between open and defended cities.

It was evident that they had not in the least been concerned about whether a building was protected under the Rules of War or not, they pointed out.

Even hamlets in remote areas were indiscriminately bombed

ANOTHER BARBAROUS ATROCITY

In their aggressive war in Korea the American imperialists mobilised troops of their 15 satellite countries and the puppet Syngman Rhee army, and did every thing to conquer the Korean people. But they only sustained one defeat after another at the hands of the armed forces of the Korean and Chinese peoples.

In their efforts to recover their lost "prestige," the U.S. imperialists went so far as to resort to criminal methods of war unprecedented in history. They employed bacteriological and chemical weapons.

From the winter of 1951 the U.S. imperialist aggressive army began to use germ weapons on a large scale in Korea, and in 1952 they dropped germ bombs on the territory of China.

U.S. Marine Colonel Frank H. Schewable, chief of staff, 1st Air Force Regiment of the U.S. Naval Marine Corps, who was captured while directly taking part in the bacteriological warfare, stated in his deposition:

"The general plan for bacteriological warfare in Korea was directed by the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff in October 1951. In that month the Joint Chiefs of Staff sent a directive by hand to the Commanding General, Far East Command (at that time General Ridgway), directing the initiation of bacteriological warfare in Korea on an initially small, experimental stage but in expanding proportions."

According to the directive on the bacteriological warfare, which was conveyed orally by Burcas, Commanding General of the U.S. 5th Air Force, they were to build an infected zone across the central part of Korea, then they were to wage a "strangulation war," so as to cut off our supply line.

In scattering germs, the enemy air force chose unprotected area as their targets—densely populated areas, rivers and reservoirs. The enemy dropped various insects laden with the most virulent infectious germs from planes or by special shells. Flies, spiders and mosquitoes were widely used. Mostly, they had been infected with cholera and pest germs. Between January and March 1952, the U.S. air pirates dropped germ bombs and various objects carrying insects infected with virulent germs more than 700 times and in over 400 places in North Korea.

A kind of bacterial bombs the U.S. imperialists used in Korea. The carton cylinder contained germs

All these facts were confirmed by various evidences obtained by the Korean and Chinese side, by the investigations conducted by various international commissions and by the depositions made by the captured U.S. airmen.

In July 1952, an international scientists group visited Korea to gather facts about the germ warfare in Korea and China.

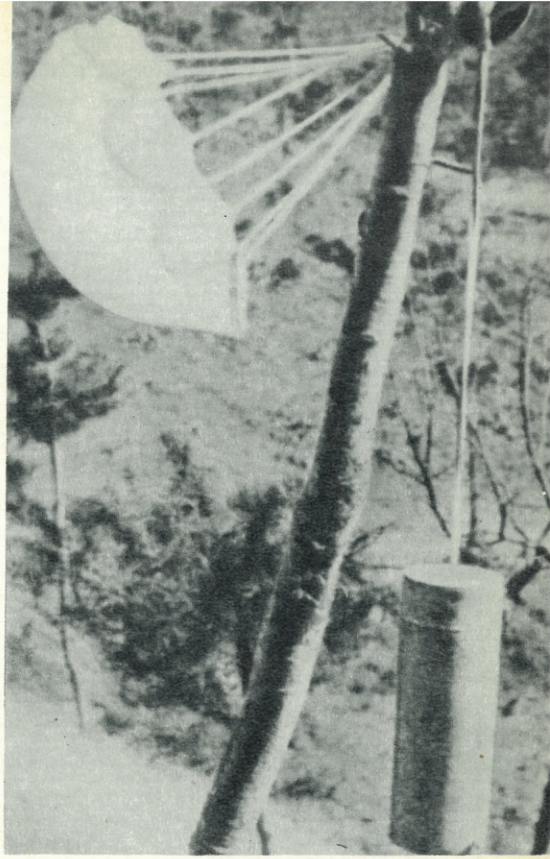
Referring to the case of a peasant in Kangsu County, South Pyongan Province, who died suddenly of pest at the end of March 1952, their report noted that for some 500 years there had been no pest in Korea and yet the peasant was afflicted with pest from a flea bite. This case was confirmed by the pathological and bacteriological examination conducted by the Korean and Chinese scientists. The fleas were infected with germs of pest, the report said. More, it was established by the fact-finders that the germs obtained from the deceased by the Korean and Chinese doctors were pasteurella pestis. They went on to say:

The fact that no widespread epidemic has occurred in consequence of the deposits of infected insects is, from our own observation, undoubtedly due to the careful and strict anti-epidemic measures that were taken by the authorities with the fullest and closest co-operation of the people.

Besides bacteriological weapons, American planes have on various occasions used asphyxiating and other gases or chemical weapons since 6th May 1951.

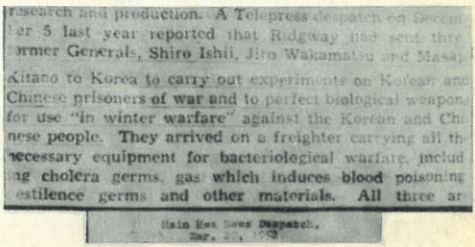
According to evidence given to the international scientists group by the Head of the Health Section of Nampo City People's Committee on 6th of May, 1951, the city was bombed four times. In the course of the last attack three B-29s bombed the districts of Samhwa-ri, Hoopo-ri, Ryongjung-ri, Chookdong-ri and a part of Yongsoo-ri, over an area of 0.3 square kilometre with gas bombs. There were 1,379 casualties.

On August 1st, 1951, about 3 p.m. two poison-bombs were dropped on the villages of Yunsung-ri and Wonchon-ri in the Province of Hwanghai, one in



Another kind of germ-bomb

The Hsinhwa release of March 20, 1952 which cited the Western press reports revealing how the bacterial warfare in Korea was prepared by the Pentagon



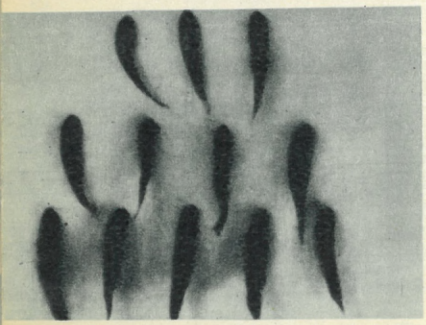
research and production. A Telepress despatch on Decem-
ber 5 last year reported that Ridgway had sent three
former Generals, Shiro Ishii, Jiro Wakamatsu and Masaji
Kitano to Korea to carry out experiments on Korean and
Chinese prisoners of war and to perfect biological weapons
for use "in winter warfare" against the Korean and Chi-
nese people. They arrived on a freighter carrying all the
necessary equipment for bacteriological warfare, includ-
ing cholera germs, gas which induces blood poisoning
pestilence germs and other materials. All three ar-

Main Hsinhua News Dispatch,
Mar. 20, 1952

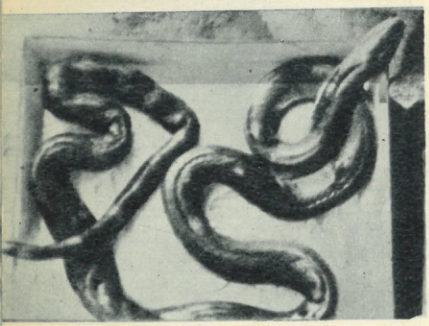
riers the U.S. army used

A fish infected with bacteria

Germ-infected cerom-byx



Wels infected with bacteria



A bacteria-laden snake

each village. Four civilians were killed and 40 poisoned.

On January 9th, 1952, Haksung, the small mountain village, north of Wonsan was bombed.

Feather of a hen infected with bacteria

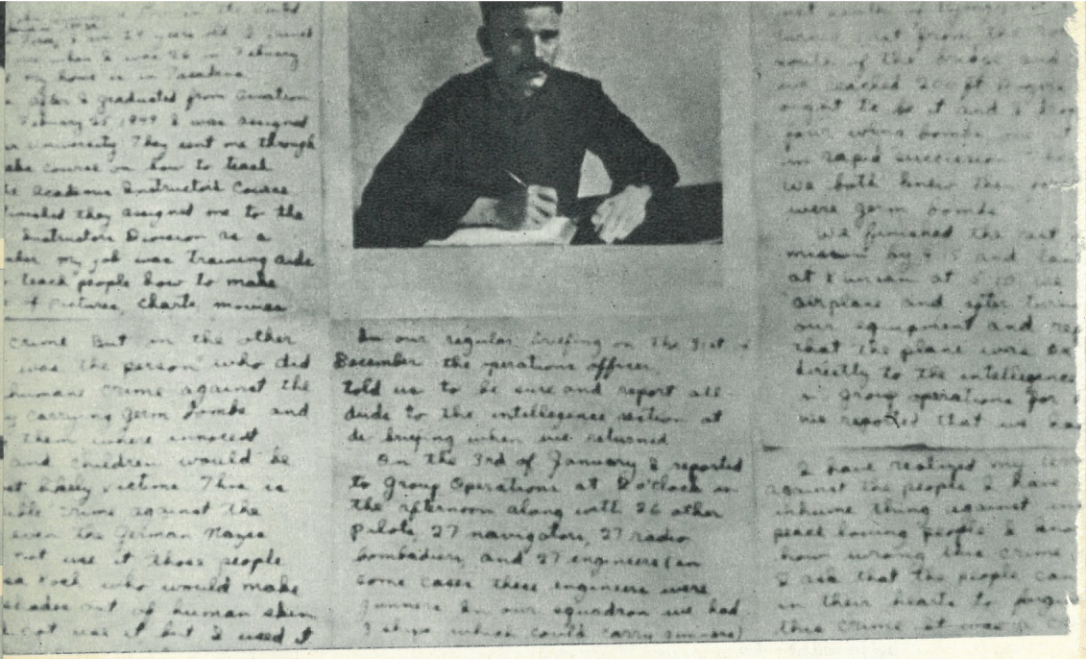
Germ-laden

Investigations are being made where germ-bombs have been dropped

During the raid, 83 persons were poisoned. However, the struggle of the anti-germ workers limited the effect of the enemy's bacteriological and chemical warfare to the minimum, and most of the germ carriers dropped were exterminated before they took effect.

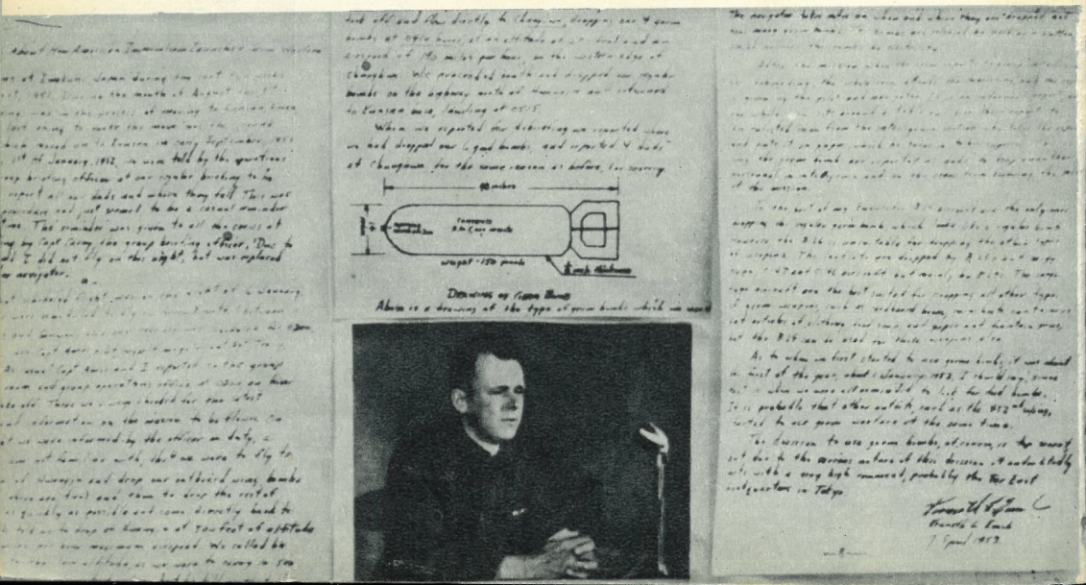
leaves

Hairpin infected with bacteria



John Queen, U.S. Air Force Lieutenant who took part in the bacterial war. He was taken prisoner later. The picture shows a part of his statement

Kenneth L. Enock, a U.S. Air Force Lieutenant, broadcasting a statement describing the germ warfare operations of the U.S. Air Force in Korea



whole mankind calls the Koje Island an 'island of death," a "death camp." However, the foregoing by no means tells all about the horrors of death to which the POWs were subjected to all the time.

The U.S. cannibals resorted to terror to force the POWs of the Korean-Chinese side to give up their desire to return to their fatherland.

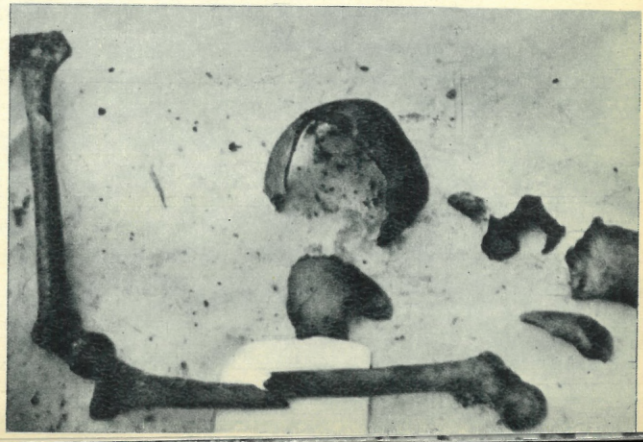
In the course of "screening" for the so-called "voluntary repatriation" more than 33,600 POWs of our side were injured and murdered.

The U.S. army answered the just struggle of the POWs for life and repatriation with gas-shell and machine-guns.

U.S. butchers sawed the war prisoner Li Il Yong's skull in two. The picture was taken at the POW camp, showing a South Korean physician in the pay of U.S. ghouls holding the skull

he repatriated POWs whose
y U.S. army surgeons by
experiment

U.S. butchers killed Li Yung Sup, war prisoner of our side, by breaking his legs and crushing his head



ATROCITIES IN SOUTH KOREA

The U.S. imperialist aggressive army, usurping the name of the U.N., noisily clamoured that they would "save" South Korea with what they called "police action."

However, they bombed towns and villages in South Korea indiscriminately, using high-power bombs and incendiary shells. Thus, they massacred people en masse.

Even according to the fragmentary data, when the U.S. aggressive army fled southward in face of the counter-attack of the Korean People's Army at the beginning of the war, they massacred 1,146 persons in Soowon, over 2,060 in Choongjoo, over 600 in Kongjoo and Pyongtaik respectively, over 2,000 in Booyu and Chungjoo respectively, 8,644 in Taejon, over 4,000 in Junjoo, and more than 400 in Koonsan and Anyang respectively. They perpetrated mass slaughter in all parts of South Korea.

In December 1950, the enemy fleeing southward, perpetrated destruction and slaughter.

According to Communique No. 4 issued on March 1, 1951 by the Investigation Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, the U.S. murderers tortured and put to death 72,390 people in Seoul, and destroyed factories, cultural establishments and other public buildings, dwelling houses in Seoul and Inchon by means of arson and indiscriminate bombing.

The truth about the blood-curdling massacres carried out by the U.S. imperialists and their running-dogs at that time came to light in all its gruesomeness after the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee's puppet government by the April 19, 1960 people's uprising. The South Korean press reported the following massacre cases; more than 1,400 people in Hamyang, Sanchung and Kuchang counties in South Kyungsang Province, over 800 in Choongmoo city and Tongyung county, more than 600 in Soonchun county in South Chulla Province and in Imshil county in North Chulla Province, 400 in Yoochi sub-county, Changheung county in South Chulla Province, 600 in Kachang sub-county, Dalsung county in North Kyungsang Province. Such cases are too many to numerate.

DEATH CAMP

The brutality of the U.S. imperialists was manifested not only in their mass slaughter of inhabitants in the areas occupied temporarily by their army, but also in their inhuman treatment and massacre by most cruel methods of the POWs.

The U.S. brutes turned the "hospitals" on Koje Island and in Pusan into laboratories where POWs were used as human guinea pigs. These U.S. crimes were clearly revealed in the American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, the Journal of the American Medical Association and the United States Armed Forces Medical Journal.

An article in the Journal of the American Medical Association for April 4, 1953 gave an analysis of six types of treatment given to 1,408 "patients" suffering from bacillary dysentery.

The sixth "treatment," described as "supportive therapy," consisted of bed rest, fluid and electrolyte replacement and administration of sedatives as needed and nutritional supplements.

That means no treatment; the patient would be put to bed, losses due to perspiration would be replaced and efforts made to keep the "control" from dying of sheer debility in order to keep a check on the progress of the untreated disease in comparison with the various treatments.

The U.S. ghouls in white smocks would keep the seriously sick war prisoners in bed deprived of readily available curative drugs, occasionally running a pint or two of saline into them to keep up their moisture content and keep them going a bit longer. That is what it meant, stripped of fake medical jargon.

Evidence was also provided by the returned prisoners. Many of the prisoners had been made to go through medical experiments which were intended to improve the U.S. surgeons' technique. Thus, limbs of many POWs were amputated in surgical experiments.

A number of prisoners' legs were amputated at the thigh. Operations were repeated five or six times, each time by different surgeons. American surgeons removed the ribs even when the patients were suffering from bronchitis or pleurisy which required no surgical treatment at all. Those who made protests against surgery were forcibly given injections and taken into the surgery rooms.

Winnington and Burchett, authors of the **Plain Perfidy,** after holding interviews with dozens of the POWs whose limbs had been hacked off for simple frost-bite or for a simple frozen toe, exposed the atrocities of the U.S. devils in white smocks.

Brutalities committed by the U.S. beasts against the prisoners of war do not end here. They went the whole length of making experimen-

Not a day passed without witnessing prisoners of war of the Korean-Chinese side ruthlessly slaughtered by the U.S. Army in the POW camps on Koje Island, the island of horror

tal objects of POWs of the Korean-Chinese side in order to test the effects of germ bombs

U.S. warship No. 1091 which was exclusively for bacteriological use was lying at anchor off Koje Island. Everyday U.S. manslaughterers carried out 3,000 times of criminal experiments on POWs in the laboratories on the warship. On May 18, 1951, UP reported that as a result 1,400 out of 125,000 North Korean POWs on the Koje Island were infected with severe diseases and 80 per cent of the rest were suffering from an unknown sickness.

In May 1951, the U.S. imperialists secretly transferred some 1,400 Korean POWs to an island on the Pacific Ocean for atomic bomb tests. They bound the prisoners to trees or locked them up in special air-raid shelters and murdered them with atomic bombs.

In this way, the number of the POWs who were murdered by various methods reached tens of thousands. This is why the

This picture shows some limbs had been amputat way of me

The special issue "Heukmak" (black curtain) published on June 15, 1960 of the South Korean magazine **Shilwha** (true story) brought to light facts about the "Kuchang massacre case."

On February 10, 1951, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges arrested 106 innocent people and machine-gunned them to death on the ground that they had contact with communist guerrilas.

They told the remaining inhabitants of the village of Waryong, Daihyun, Naitam and Joongyoo to take shelter at the Shinwon Primary School. They eventually led the people to Paksan Valley. The people, 570 in all, were then divided in three groups and shot. Among them were 327 babies and children under 16.

To cover up their crimes the brutes brought the bodies to one place and burnt them. Then they dynamited a nearby hill and buried the scorched remains of the victims in the hollow.

Even according to a **U.P.** report on September 15, 1951, the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique up to that time slaughtered no less than 1,000,000 people in South Korea.

As they fled southward the U.S. army killed the South Korean people at random

During their retreat the U.S. army drove the people southward by force. Those innocent people were slaughtered en masse on the Rakdong River

A South Korean paper, **Donga Ilbo**, reports on the Kuchang "massacre case"

The bodies of patriots butchered in a warehouse attached to the Inchon police station. This picture was taken when Inchon was liberated by the Korean People's Army

Aggressive U.S. armymen standing guard on the demarcation line, blocking the movement of people between the North and the South. U.S. occupation of South Korea is the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people

SCHEMES TO WRECK THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

Having sustained an ignominious defeat in the three-year long Korean war, the U.S. aggressors were brought to their knees before the Korean people and signed the Korean Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953.

The Korean Armistice Agreement provided for the complete termination of hostilities and all sorts of armed activities in Korea, the withdrawal from Korea of all foreign troops and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

During the past nine years since the signing of the Armistice Agreement, our side has consistently made sincere efforts to convert the cease-fire into a lasting peace, observing the agreement to the letter.

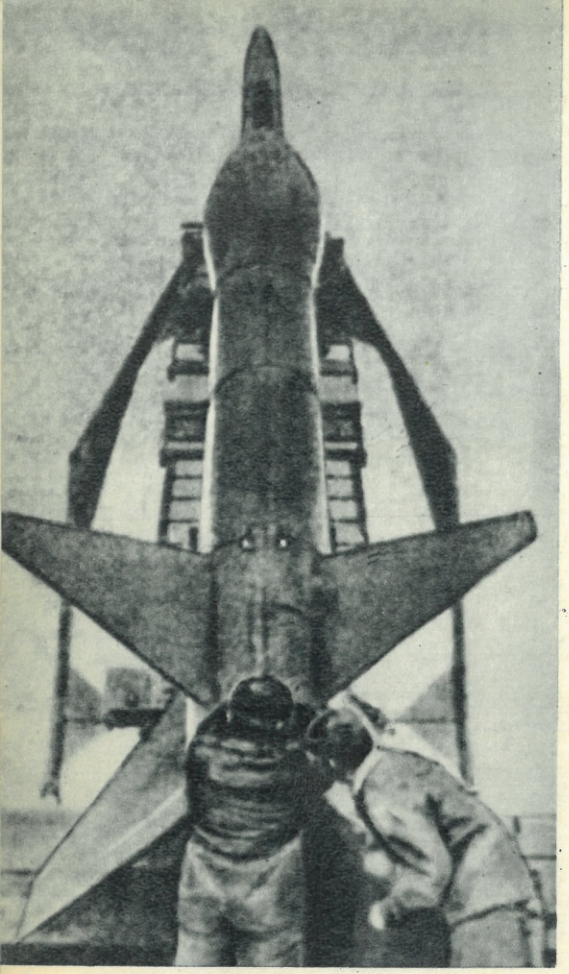
The U.S. imperialists, however, have shown not the least interest

in the settlement of the Korean problem. On the contrary, they have tried hard to turn South Korea into their permanent colony and a bridge-head for the invasion of the Asian continent. To this end, they have increased the puppet army from 16 divisions at the time of armistice to 31—700,000 strong—in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement. On the other hand, they brought into South Korea various new type weapons including atomic weapons, and turned South Korea into a U.S. atomic war base. They are running wild preparing another aggressive war in Korea.

However, to the U.S. imperialists, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission with its function of supervision and inspection was a thorn in the flesh preventing them from committing criminal acts. And they used every trick to block the work of the N.N.S.C. They did not hesitate to resort to outrages against the members of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams stationed at the entry ports in South Korea. They even threw bombs at lodging quarters of the inspection team members to kill them.

In their attempt to absolve themselves from the obligations under the Armistice Agreement and get a free hand to introduce new type weapons into South Korea, the U.S. imperialists unilaterally expelled

The true nature of the American-type "freedom" of speech: U.S. MPs obstructing the North Korean pressmen from taking part in the press conference held in Panmoonjom by the U.S. side



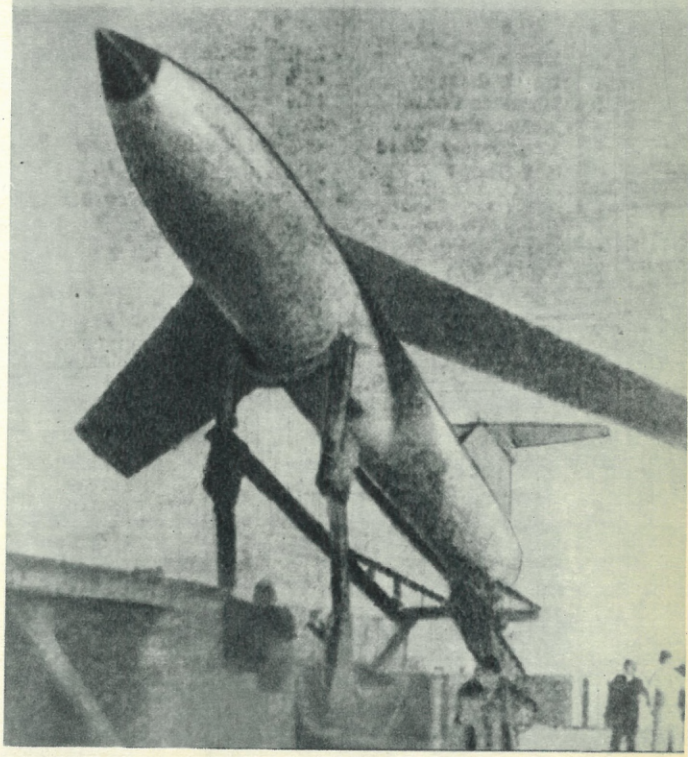
Some of the new-type weapons the U.S. army has brought into South Korea

An Honest John rocket

the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams from the South Korean ports of entry in June 1956. Moreover, in June 1957 they announced the unilateral abrogation of sub-paragraph 13-d of the Armistice Agreement which forbids the introduction of the reinforcing combat materials into Korea.

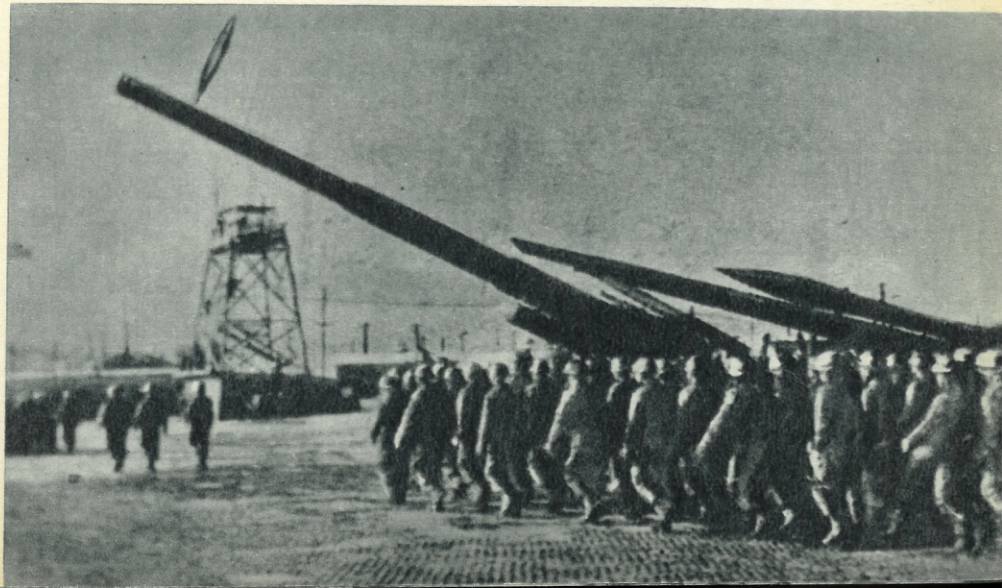
The extent of the war preparations made by the U.S. imperialists in South Korea becomes clear from the fact that 281,440,000 dollars or 31 per cent of the U.S. military "aid" earmarked for the Far East in 1961, went to South Korea, and that this year the United States allotted to South Korea 25 per cent of the fund appropriated for the construction of overseas military bases—airfields, harbors, military

Matadors Displayed For 1st Time in Korea



A Matador Missile

Atomic guns



roads and depots (**UPI**, Washington, April 9, 1962). While the U.S. imperialists are committing armed provocations against our side, they perpetrate all sorts of barbarities even now—dispatching spies and saboteurs, kidnapping and slaughtering peaceful inhabitants, etc.

The following is evidence of this. Between July 27, 1953 and May, 1962, the number of cases brought up before the Military Armistice Commission with regard to the provocative, aggressive acts committed by the U.S. side against the northern part of the Republic in violation of the Armistice Agreement stood at 3,913, of which 199 were intrusions by ships and 672 violation of our air space by U.S. planes.

Suffice it to cite only one example out of the countless U.S. violations of the Armistice Agreement to show how vicious the U.S. imperialists are.

On the morning of December 19, 1960, a group of U.S. naval vessels intruded into our territorial waters about 3 kilometres southeast of Soonwi Island. The armed U.S. ships encircled and attacked our fishing boats and in the end they captured two of them with 38 fishermen on board. The abducted fishermen were subjected to cruel tortures two or three times every day. They were forced to "reveal secrets," and coaxed to "settle down in South Korea." Often they were hung on an end of the rope suspended from the ceiling or threatened with pistols. The strong protest and demand of our side made the U.S. side send back 28 of them. But the U.S. side is still detaining the rest.

The traps of a U.S. spy who had infiltrated into North Korea and was captured

A U.S. pilot and his plane shot down by our side while intruding into our air space

A U.S. provocative action against North Korea is investigated on the spot by the Joint Observer Team of the Korean Military Armistice Commission

The U.S. occupation of South Korea and its frantic war policy are not only constantly threatening peace in Korea and the Far East but also bringing the South Korean people untold sufferings and misfortunes.

The South Korean economy has been totally ruined, elementry democratic rights and freedom of the people trodden underfoot and the people's livelihood has touched bottom.

Under the military fascist rule of U.S. imperialism all the political parties and social organizations are dissolved and the progressive press and publishing houses closed down. The patriotic, democratic personages, and youths and students who advocate the peaceful unification of the country by the Koreans themselves and North-South negotiations and contacts are arrested, imprisoned and slaughtered.

Take one example. In August 1961, the publisher of the South Korean paper **Minjok Ilbo**, its three editors and correspondents were sentenced to death or long-term imprisonment solely because they had advocated the peaceful unification of the country by Koreans themselves without external interference.

South Korea has been placed under a state of siege for over one year now since the military regime was cooked up by U.S. imperialism. It is a daily occurrence for people to be arrested because they are standing outside their front doors during the curfew.

More than 6,000,000 unemployed and semi-unemployed are roaming about the streets. Every year over one million peasant families, or 40 per cent of the total peasant households, are left without food. They are obliged to go wandering over the fields and mountains in search of grass and tree bark to sustain themselves. During the spring-lean-months this year, foodless peasant households reached about 1,300,000. The South Korean people are haunted by poverty and hunger, and their living goes from bad to worse every day.

To make the matters worse, the acts of murder, rape, violence, plunder by the U.S. beasts bring untold pain to them. Their lives are under constant threat

In its editorial entitled "No More Shall Our Nation Endure U.S. Armymen's Outrages," the South Korean paper **Kookje Shinbo** of March 8, 1962, denounced the murderous atrocities of the U.S. aggressive army, which are becoming more wicked in nature. The editorial wrote: "The repeated U.S. atrocities constitute another form of menace

to our lives and freedom. Therefore, the whole nation cannot but protest and denounce the U.S. atrocities. Should we go any farther without putting an end to this situation?

Branding the U.S. atrocities as a new version of Nazism, the editorial warned the U.S. occupation army authorities in South Korea that they should know this will eventually evoke a national indignation.

"I get a big kick at shooting point blank at the face of a men. I feel proud when I point my gun at the wounded who lie helplessly looking at me. When his skull is smashed his eye-balls pop out of the sockets, I feel I have done the most wonderful sort of shooting."

This is what an American soldier who had butchered Koreans during the aggressive war in Korea told. Such is the true colour of the U.S. devils.

Such crimes which only the diabolical, ferocious Yankees can commit are occuring every day in South Korea even now.

All the cases of atrocities perpetrated by U.S. brutes every day in South Korea cannot be cited here. Only a few cases out of those reported in the South Korean press will be sufficient to give an idea of the barbarity of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialist aggressive army occupying South Korea makes no scruple of massacring people by all kinds of methods—shooting, strangulation, stabbing, running over and beating them.

Americans who are imbued with the idea of misanthropy and racial discrimination use the Korean people for bombing and rifle target practice without any scruples. All this is a daily routine for the American brutes.

Take some examples:

On October 22, 1955, in Kansang-ri, Joongdong Sub-county, Sangjoo County, North Kyungsang Province, a U.S. combat plane dropped a bomb on peasants who were sowing barely in the fields as a target in their air-raid training, killing Pak Moon Sun (27) instantly (South Korean daily **Kyunghyang Shinmoon,** October 24, 1955). On June 19, 1955, in Inchon, an American soldier who was engaging in the pistol shooting practice shot through the head Song Ok Boon (18), a girl student of the Inchon Normal School (South Korean Daily **Kyunghyang Shinmoon,** July 28, 1955).

Even American civilians who come to South Korea shoot Korean people at random for a shooting practice. On May 10, 1959, by the riverside of the Namhan River near Choongjoo City, George W. Craine, an American technician working at the power station of the Choongjoo

Fertilizer Factory, was doing pistol practice shooting. When he saw a peasant named Song Sung Hak ploughing the field 28 metres away from where he was standing, he shot and fatally wounded him. (South Korean paper **Seoul Shinmoon,** May 11, 1959.)

The U.S. cannibals are killing and wounding even innocent South Korean children in a most cruel way.

On July 6, 1957, Pvt. Ronald E. Fassett, a member of the security detachment of the U.S. Army in Inchon Port, who was guarding oil pipe-lines near Soongyi-dong, Inchon, shot three-year-old Kim Yung Ho on the charge that the baby was stealing gasoline. (South Korean papers **Hankook Ilbo** of July 15, 1957 and **Ryunhap Shinmoon** of August 11, 1957.)

On August 25, 1957, 18-year-old Cho Byung Kil who lived in Soongyi-Dong, Inchon, was shot while he was swimming in a reservoir in Ryonghyun-dong of the same city. On that day, Pvt. Martin Mills of Security Det., U.S. Army Inchon Port Command, threw stones at several Korean boys who were swimming in that reservoir to prevent them from coming out of the water, then fired his M-1 rifle at the boys, killing Cho Byung Kil instantly (South Korean papers **Tonga Ilbo, Hankook Illbo, Inchon Shinmoon,** August 27, 1957).

Lynches of boys are every day occurrences. Here is one of the most notorious cases.

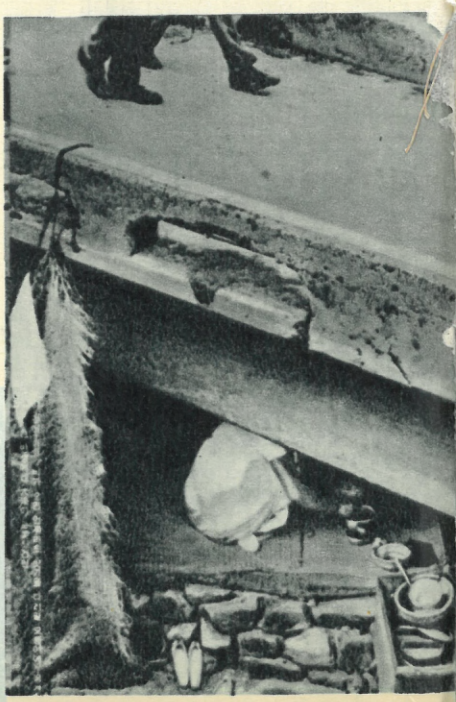
On February 25, 1958, Maj. Thomas G. James, Chief of U.S. 8th Army aircraft repair depot, ordered his subordinate officers and sol-

South Korean streets are swarming with the jobless

"Even grass root is exhausted and grandma and her grandson have nothing to sustain themselves", thus reported a South Korean paper, **Chosun Ilbo**, on the plight of the foodless South Korean peasants

Waifs and strays are flooding the South Korean streets. The picture shows them grubbing about in a garbage dump for something to eat

Board-houses in Seoul

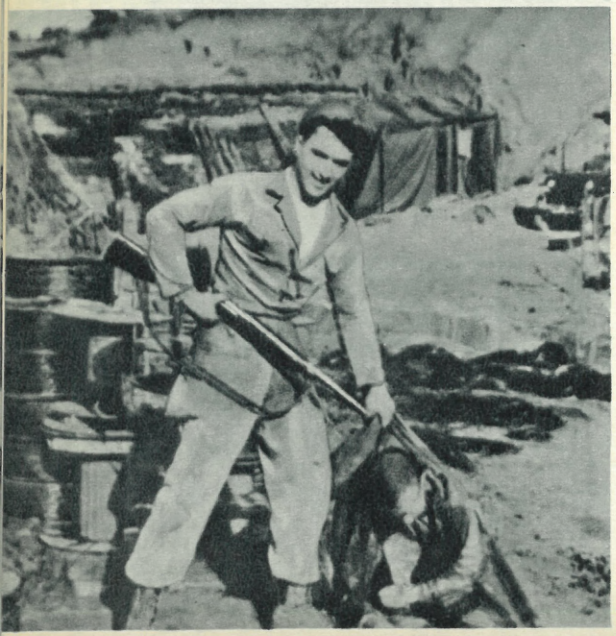


Everywhere you can see people living in a gutter in South Korea

This is what they call a school in South Korea—no desks, no chairs, nor a blackboard

The South Korean paper **Donga Ilbo** reports about the murder of a South Korean boy—Jo Byung Kil by U.S. soldiers

diers to detain a 14-year-old shoe-shine boy named Kim Choon Il in the officers' residence. Then they cruelly beat him for 5-6 hours with sticks and leather straps, stabbed him at random, pulled out his toe-nails and hair with pliers. That was not enough. They cut his hair with electric hairclipper, daubed coal-tar on his head and face and then nailed him in a wooden box. Then, in an attempt to cover up their crime, they loaded the box on



U.S. beasts take delight in killing inhabitants

a helicopter (H-19) and took it tc the airfield of the U.S. 1st Corps in Euijungboo, where they dumped it, hoping that the boy would die without being discovered by anyone. But the boy had a narrow escape. He was discovered by the workers working at the airfield. (South Korean papers **Chosun Ilbo,** March 2, 1958, **Tonga Ilbo,** March 4, 1958 and **Seoul Shinmoon,** March 5, 1958.)

This year, too, there is no end of murder cases committed by U.S. beasts against South Korean inhabitants.

On January 2, 1962, U.S. soldiers fired hunting guns at a young man named Kim Boo Sung who was angling on the Rimjin River and inflicted severe wounds upon him.

On January 6, two peasants were slaughtered in Pajoo County.

A patriot hanged by the U.S. butchers

According to the South Korean paper **Chosun Ilbo** (February 10, 1962), two peasants, Hwang Kwang Kil (25) and Ryoo Ki Yong (28) who lived in Woonchun-ri village, Rimjin Sub-county, Pajoo County, were slaughtered by a group of American soldiers while gathering firewood in a mountain behind Hapo-ri, Jindong sub-county, Jangdan county where D Company of the 8th Regiment of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division was stationed. The American soldiers stripped Hwang Kwang Kil

Nihon Shashin Shinbun (Japan Illustrated Newspaper) reports on the case of Kim Choon Il, a Korean boy who was kidnapped, tortured, sealed in a box and abandoned. He was saved by a miracle later

美軍兵士의非人道性露呈

獵銃쏘아 죽인것

나무꾼被殺사건現地조사繼續

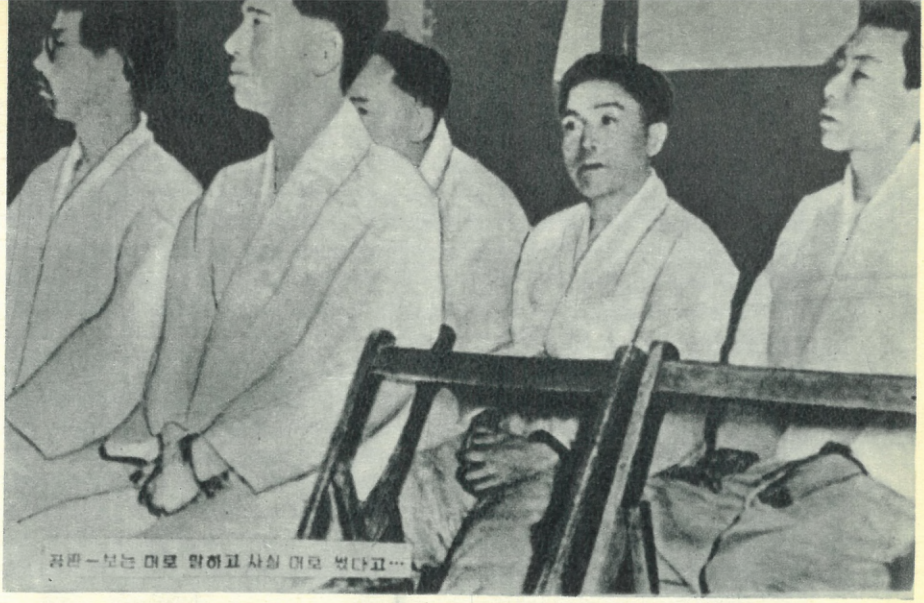
美軍서도 調査

South Korean papers—**Chosun Ilbo** (Feb. 10, 1962) and **Hankook Ilbo** (Feb. 11, 1962)—report on the barbarity of U.S. soldiers who shot down two Korean peasants with hunting guns. Photo (right below): The families mourn over the death of their beloved ones

naked and killed him with hunting guns. The paper wrote that the hips and waist of the dead man were honeycombed with holes made by the shots.

On May 29, in Pajoo, Kyunggi Province, 1st Lt. Thomas M. Walt and 1st Lt. David W. Swanson of C Co., U.S. 1st Cavalry Division seized without reason Li Il Ryong who was working near the company, put a thick rope around his neck and beat him with clubs until the victim fell unconscious. Still not satisfied, they stripped him naked, suspended him on an electric pole head over heels, beat and kicked until he spat blood and was mortally injured. (The South Korean news agency **Dongyang Tongshin,** June 1, 1962.)

On May 30, in the vicinity of the U.S. air base in Osan, MP Peterson assigned to the base seized a peasant named Sin Duk Sun (50) for no reason, set a military dog on him and let it bite him more than 30 times. Then they dragged the blood-stained man down the street. (June 7, 1962, **U.P.I.**)



The trial of South Korean journalists. The publisher, three editors and reporters of the South Korean paper Minjok Ilbo were sentenced to death or long-term imprisonment on the ground that they had stood for the country's peaceful unification

These professional criminals who make no scruple of committing murder, plunder and evil acts, also perpetrate indescribably cruel atrocities on South Korean women. The beasts shoot women if they resist their advances. The beasts kill their victims after raping them, to cover up their crimes.

There are many cases of 10-20 American soldiers kidnapping and raping a Korean woman by turns.

In four months from January to April of 1959, there were 102 cases of raping and attacking South Korean women. (South Korean news agency **Sege Tongshin,** June 5, 1959.) This is only part of the crimes committed by U.S. ghouls.

On the night of August 24, 1954, over 20 U.S. soldiers tried to rape Li In Soon who was passing by the barracks of the U.S. 19th Supply Unit in Moonrai-dong, Yungdeungpo District, Seoul. When she refused their demand the soldiers knocked her down, raped by turns. Then they beat and kicked her into the gutter. Another group of over 10 U.S soldiers raped a 19-year-old Korean girl by turns and then ran away. (South Korean paper **Pyonghwa Shinmoon,** August 27, 1954.)

At 6.30 p.m. January 29, 1959, a U.S. soldier lured Kim Kook Ja (28) into the mountain behind Juadong, Jisan-ri village, Songtan sub-county, Pyongtaik County, Kyunggi Province, raped her and stabbed her to death. He ran away taking her gold ring with him. (South

Korean paper **Hankook Ilbo,** January 31, 1959.)

At about 1 o'clock a.m. June 7, 1959, Pvt. H. Askal (35) belonging to the headquarters of the "U.N. Forces" lured a 15-year-old girl named Kim Mai Ja from Ritaiwon-dong, Ryongsan District, Seoul, to Hoihyun-dong, Central District, Seoul, where he raped the girl, inflicting severe wounds on her, and ran away. (South Korean paper **Seoul Shinmoon,** June 8, 1959.)

The U.S. beasts make no scruple about raping even a 69-year-old woman.

At about 8 p.m., November 14, 1959, Pfc. Richard N. Adeneti (24) of Engineers Company No. 633 of the U.S. Army, broke into the house of a 69-year-old woman named Li So Yo (69) in Kosan-ri, Byulnai Subcounty, Yangjoo County, Kyunggi Province, beat and abused her, and then ran away. (South Korean papers **Tonga Ilbo,** November 23, 1959. **Seoul Shinmoon,** January 5, 1960.)

While imbuing the people with the pro-American slave idea, U.S. missionaries in the guise of religion make a practice of outraging Korean women.

V. A. Biles (39), an American missionary of the "Christian Missionary Broadcasting Association in Pusan", violated Korean women on three occasions, according to the already exposed data alone.

Having reduced South Korea to their colony, the U.S. occupationers have further stepped up economic plunder and exploitation and robbed our nation's valuable cultural relics. Now they are committing burglarious acts every day, plundering and destroying the properties and belongings of the people.

In broad daylight they ransack shops run by Koreans. They break into the houses of the inhabitants and loot the property and rob the passers-by of their belongings at the point of the bayonet. It is difficult to list every case of U.S. imperialists' crimes and atrocities.

The Pajoo Incident is one of the numerous crimes committed by the gangs of the U.S. armymen.

In April, 1957, 80 American MPs led by Company Commander Smith, 24th Division of the U.S. Army, attacked Ryongjoo-dong village, Joonai sub-county, Pajoo County, Kyunggi Province. This incident originated in the fraudulence played off by a U.S. corporal Garies on April 16 to swindle 5 dollars out of a shoe-shine boy named Yoon Bok Ryong and other three boys who were living in that village. The American soldier had made a promise that he would buy American cigarettes for them.

Afterwards, when the boys demanded him to return their money, the U.S. soldier beat them and inflicted severe wounds upon them. Then the U.S. MPs attacked the village. They besieged 305 houses out of a total of 470 and looted 185 families of 2,324 items of property worth 3,500,000 hwan all told in new South Korean currency. More, they de-

tained 70 villagers who protested against the robbery, and few days later evicted 600 inhabitants from the village on the charge of being "undesirable". (South Korean papers **Tonga Ilbo** and **Chosun Ilbo**, April 23, 1957.)

These burglarious acts are not all that bring suffering to the inhabitants of the areas where the aggressive U.S. imperialist army units are stationed. One other thing is explosion of U.S. gasoline pipe-lines, and fires caused therefrom.

In Pusan alone there were 211 cases of explosions between July 1952 and June 27, 1957, out of which 47 cases caused big fires.

In the meantime, the U.S. imperialists, actively pursuing the militarization policy, are bringing into South Korea a large amount of explosives. A negligent handling of these explosives takes heavy tolls of casualties. Besides, the explosives which have been left over from the time of the last war in Korea still remain in all parts of South Korea, and their explosions take a large number of human lives. Between 1952 and 1958 there were 3,009 accidents caused by explosions, killing 2,455 persons and wounding 4,318. (South Korean paper **Jayoo Shinmoon**, June 17, 1959.) During the first half of 1960 alone, there were 305 explosions taking a toll of 245 killed and 357 injured. (South Korean news agency **Hapdong Tongshin**, October 18, 1960.)

The reckless driving and the speed mania of the U.S. aggressive army soldiers causes many traffic accidents which take a heavy toll of human lives in South Korea. In 1960 alone, 6,342 cases of traffic accidents took place, the casualties reaching 10,154. (South Korean news agency **Hapdong Tongshin**, February 2, 1961.)

Even the board houses, the only shelters for the poor people, are torn down

ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE BURSTING INTO FLAMES

The U.S. imperialists revealed their beastly nature of truculent enemy of mankind in all its nakedness during the Korean war. In the Korean war they mobilized large armed forces equipped with modern technique, and an enormous amount of combat materials and technical equipment was thrown into the war.

With all kinds of vicious war crimes and bestial atrocities, they hoped to bring the Korean people to their knees. However, they could neither break the fighting spirit of the Korean people, nor conquer them.

The entire Korean people, united as one at the front and in the rear, under the slogan "all for the victory of the war", waged a resolute struggle for annihilating the enemy.

The brave Korean People's Army displayed mass heroism and socialist patriotism to the full in defence of the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

They won a brilliant victory by routing the enemy, overcoming all the difficulties and hardships. Heroism and bravery were exhibited everywhere at the front by the People's Army fighters who paved the way for their unit's advance by blockading the embrasure of the enemy pill-boxes with their own chests.

The people in the rear, too, were active in their war-time production and worked heart and soul for the supply to the front. And the activities of the partisan detachments organized on a wide scale in many areas of the northern part of the Republic during the enemy's temporary occupation made a great contribution to the counter-offensive operations of the People's Army.

Among others, the Kowon people's partisan detachment which assaulted the enemy on 95 occasions during about two months, the Koksan people s partisan detachment which had 146 engagements with the enemy and the Koowolsan people's partisan detachment which made 64 surprise attacks upon the enemy distinguished themselves.

Thus, our people's partisan units active in all parts of the country dealt blows to the enemy, thereby performing great exploits.

In face of the powerful counter-attack by the brave soldiers of the Korean People's Army and the unbending struggle of the people in the rear, the imperialist allied forces headed by the United States, the self-styled "invincible" in the world, at last were made to kneel down before the Korean people.

In the three-year long war, more than 1,093,800 men of the enemy including over 397,000 U.S. soldiers, a figure which is 6.5 times larger than the U.S. army's casualties in the Pacific War, were killed, wounded or captured. The enemy lost over 12,000 airplanes, over 560 men-of-war, more than 3,000 tanks and a huge amount of other war materials and equipment. Even former U.S. Defence Secretary Marshal lamented that the myth was broken and United States was not so strong as people had been thinking.

ONLY ONE ROAD

The artificial barrier dividing Korea into the North and South is an obstacle standing in the way of prosperity and development of Korea as a whole. The North and South of the same country are traversing along the diametrically different roads.

In the northern part of the Republic brilliant achievements have been made in socialist construction and there has emerged a people's paradise where the solid foundation for national prosperity and development has been laid.

But the southern part has been reduced to a land of darkness where bankruptcy and poverty prevail.

The people are constantly threatened by the U.S. bayonets. Poverty, hardship and misfortune of the people have reached the extreme due to the economic bankruptcy.

Such national tragedy is entirely attributable to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist army. The situation, therefore, will never turn for the better unless an end is put to the U.S. occupation of South Korea.

Through their own bitter experience the Korean people are fully aware that U.S. imperialism is a nefarious ringleader of aggression and a malicious human butcher. No Korean will ever forget the aggressive policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists in Korea and their atrocities perpetrated against our people. With deep enmity against U.S. imperialism, the Korean people have risen as one in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its puppets.

In April 1960 the South Korean people rose and overthrew the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, thus dealing a heavy blow to the U.S. colonial enslavement policy.

The U.S. imperialists, in their attempt to prop up the decayed pillars of their colonial rule in South Korea, put another menial, Chang Myun, in power. But the true nature of the Chang Myun regime as a tool of U.S. imperialists' colonial rule became more and more apparent as days went by. The South Korean people rose in a heroic struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Chang Myun clique, for the realization of North-South intercourse and for the peaceful unification of the country without outside interference. This thrust the colonial regime of the U.S. imperialists onto the brink of total bankruptcy.

Confounded at this, the U.S. imperialist aggressors decided it was time to play a trump. Thus, they hammered out in an unsightly haste a military fascist regime, turning the whole of South Korea literally into a land of darkness and terror where bayonets rule supreme.

But nothing can break the fighting spirit of the people. The Korean people continue with their struggle against U.S. imperialism for the salvation of the country. They oppose the U.S. colonial enslavement and militarization policy in South Korea, and strongly denounce the heinous barbarities of the U.S. imperialists committed against the South Korean population.

As the atrocities perpetrated by U.S. army men have become more outspoken this year, the youth and students of South Korea including the students of Koryu University in Seoul rose up in an anti-American struggle in defiance of the menacing martial law and brutal suppression.

On June 6, over 2,000 students of Koryu University assembled at the school grounds and held a meeting to condemn the outrages of U.S. beasts on the Korean people. They adopted a "declaration" and a "resolution" protesting against the barbarous acts of the U.S. brutes. The meeting was followed by a great demonstration which was staged in defiance of the menacing police cordon. The indignant students demonstrated before the U.S. embassy voicing their anti-U.S. sentiments. In the course of the demonstration 150 students were apprehended by the police.

In sympathy with the Koryu University students who rose in an anti-U.S. struggle, 2,000 students of Seoul University held a rally on June 8. At the rally the students passed a "resolution" and a "declaration" calling for punishment of the criminals and immediate release of the arrested students of Koryu University, denouncing the heinous atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. brutes.

After that, they held a demonstration and went on a sitdown strike. The students of Taegu University, too, held an anti-U.S. demonstration.

Their struggle enjoyed active support of broad public circles of South Korea. The anti-American sentiments are growing as never before among people of various strata in South Korea.

This is an explosion of the long pent-up wrath of the South Korean people against the bestial atrocities committed by the U.S. occupationers and the vicious U.S. colonial rule. It is a just, patriotic struggle for national honour and freedom.

Frightened at the surging wave of struggle by the people, the U.S. imperialist aggressors in an attempt to placate and deceive the South Korean people and check their resistance are now making a show of "generosity." To cite an example, they are now holding "preliminary talk" with the South Korean authorities in order to expedite negotiations for the conclusion of what they call an "administrative agreement."

The U.S. imperialists, however, have no intention of concluding that kind of "agreement" with the South Korean authorities, and even if such an "agreement" were signed, it would not serve to put an end to the U.S. atrocities.

This becomes clear enough when one remembers the fact that the atrocities committed by the U.S. army men have all stemmed from the true character of Yankees and their policy and that even in those countries which have concluded agreement with the United States, people continue to suffer pains and agony due to U.S. atrocities.

The causes of bloodshed, calamity and misfortune suffered by the people in South Korea cannot be removed so long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors remain there.

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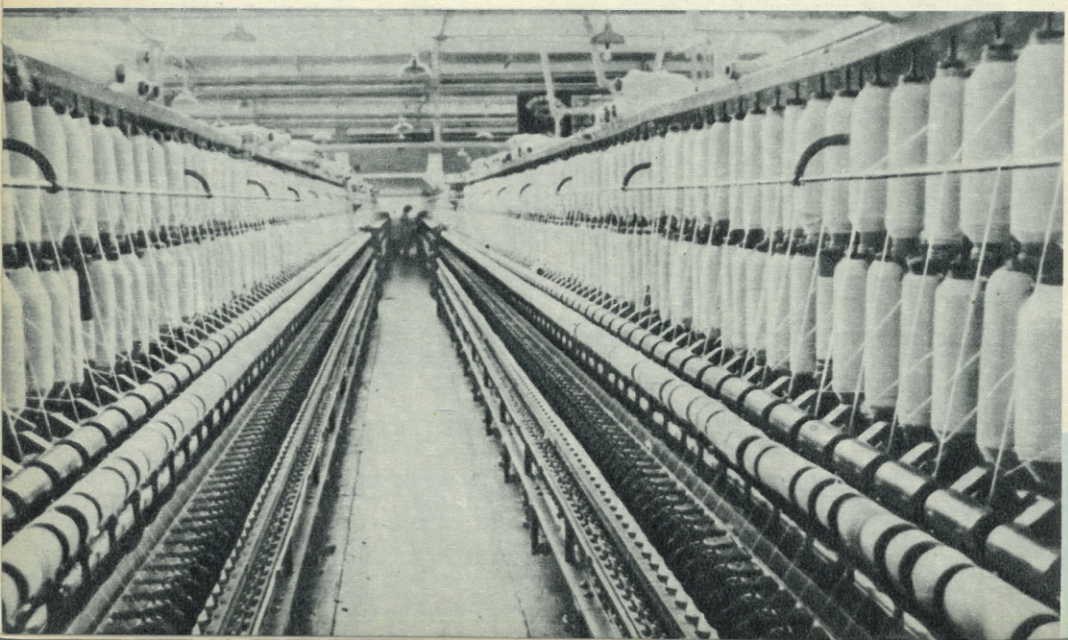
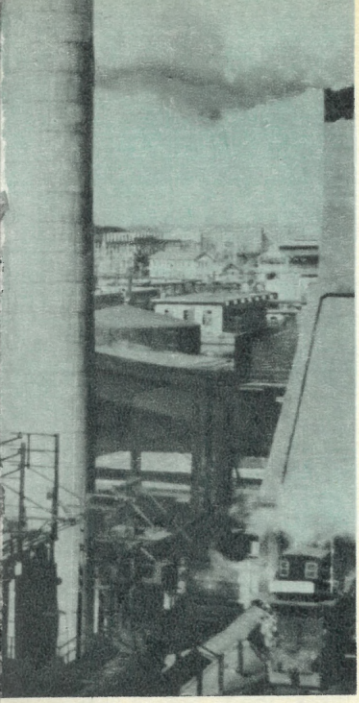
Poster: "Long Live Victory of the Heroic Korean People"

영웅적 조선인민의 승리만세!

Grand view of the Kim Chaik Iron Works

Spinning shop of the Pyongyang Textile Mill with 150,000 spindles



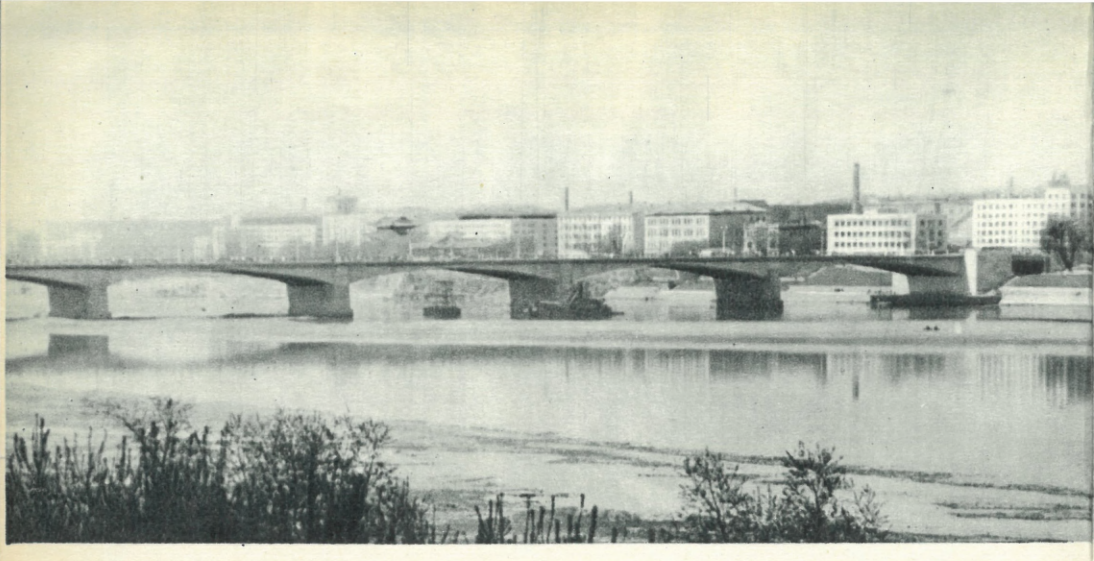


That is what the Korean people have now risen as one in the struggle for driving the U.S. army out of South Korea.

The 11th session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People s Republic of Korea held June this year, called on the entire countrymen to unite all the patriotic forces in North and South Korea and wage a nation-wide struggle with greater determination to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressive army from South Korea.

Also, the Supreme People's Assembly proposed to the South Korean authorities, political and public figures and other people of all strata to discuss, together with the North Korean people, measures for united action for saving the nation. The new proposal called for holding negotiations either at Panmunjom, in Pyongyang or in Seoul, with the participation of representatives of North and South Korea, on the questions of driving out the U.S. army, of concluding an agreement

Farm work is being mechanized in North Korea



A view of Pyongyang today

between North and South Korea on refraining from use of arms against the other side, of cutting the numerical strength of the armies of both parts to 100,000 men or less respectively on condition that the U.S. army completely withdraw from South Korea, and other questions concerning the nation's future.

A corner of Pyongyang Youth Park

These proposals, a correct reflection of the sentiments and will of all the Koreans who are concerned about the situation created in South Korea and the destiny of the nation, are a powerful impetus to the entire Korean people, inspiring them to the sacred struggle against U.S. imperialism for salvation of the country.

At the Songdan Rest-home

The Main building of Kim Il Sung University

The Korean people possess a sound foundation for the unification of the fatherland as a result of brilliant achievements in socialist construction in the northern part of the country. This asset of the nation will serve the purpose of rehabilitation and construction of the South Korean economy demolished by the U.S. imperialists and rapid improvement of the deteriorated livelihood of the South Korean people.

The Korean people are also enjoying a powerful support of the ever-growing world socialist camp and the peace-loving people the world over.

The enemy can never check the earnest desire of the Korean people to live together harmoniously in a unified country.

There is only one road for the Korean people, the road of struggle for driving out the U.S. occupationist army from South Korea and unifying the country. And they will certainly be victorious on this road.

The Central Hospital of South Pyongan Province

미제는 남조선에서 당장 물러가라!
미제는 새전쟁 도발자이다

"Yanks, Get Out of South Korea at Once!" The picture was taken at a mass rally and demonstrations of the Pyongyang citizens held in protest against the outrages perpetrated by U.S. brutes on the South Korean people

FIGHT GOES ON IN SOUTH KOREA

Youth and students of Masan, South Korea, rose in revolt against U.S. imperialism and its colonial policy in Korea on April 2, 1960

Seoul citizens broke the barricade and closed in upon "Kyungmoodai", Syngman Rhee's residence in April 1960

Popular uprising of the South Korean people on April 19, 1960.
Angry people are surging through the streets like raging waves
riding the U.S.-made tanks they had captured. (in Seoul)

Demonstration of the Seoul University students. Inscribed on the placards is the slogan: "National unification without external interference!"

Koryu University students demonstrate before the U.S. embassy in Seoul in protest against the U.S. barbarities. The students held a meeting to condemn the outrages committed by American soldiers on Koreans, which was followed by anti-U.S. demonstrations

Poster: "Yanks, Go Home!"

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